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PROGRESS MADE BY MANCHOUKUO IS DUE EMPEROR

Nation Turns Anew to Sovereign On Occasion of 10th Anniversary Celebration

FETE ON SEPTEMBER 15

Emperor's Efforts in Cementing Relations With Japan Are Recalled by Subjects

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

HSINKING, September 12.—The 45,000,000 people of Manchoukuo will celebrate on September 15 the tenth anniversary of the foundation of their country on a really great scale. For they have many things to be thankful for.

One of them is that Manchoukuo is getting bigger and bigger and more and more prosperous almost from day to day, due primarily to the fact that it is allied with Japan.

A second is that Manchoukuo is one of the safest places in a war-torn world, no single bomb having landed on its soil, although it stands at the side of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, a war in which it has a very vital role to play, supplying Japan with what materials it has and spare, and assuming the responsibility of seeing that there is no trouble brewing in the north.

A third is that the triumphs of Japan in the war have opened a vision of a Greater East Asia perfectly at peace with itself, from which a new world order based on righteousness will rise, under the ideals of Japan which also are Manchoukuo's.

Thoughts Turn to Sovereign

On the coming national birthday of theirs, the thoughts of the people of Manchoukuo will turn anew to their beloved Sovereign.

It was the august virtue of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo that made possible the founding of Manchoukuo 10 years ago. And it is His Imperial Majesty's close association with the Imperial Family of Japan that is the primary reason for the state of prosperity in which Manchoukuo finds itself at this day.

We have a Sovereign of Manchoukuo motivated by the same ideals which are actuating the Japanese, and revering the original founder of the Japanese Empire as the original founder of his country. Herein lies the key to the stability and prosperity which has been achieved by Manchoukuo in the short space of 10 years which has elapsed since its founding.

The year 1935 will forever be remembered by the people of Manchoukuo. In that year their Sovereign for the first time publicly identified himself with His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

That historic event came after the Sovereign's visit to Japan, the first since the founding of Manchoukuo. His Imperial Majesty told his subjects in a rescript issued immediately upon his return from Japan that spiritually he felt of one body with His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Built Shrine

Five years later, that is in June 1940, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo decided to worship the Sun Goddess, the original founder of Japan, as the original founder of Manchoukuo, and built in the inner garden of his palace a shrine dedicated to the Sun Goddess.

This event also was upon His Imperial Majesty's return from a visit to Japan on the occasion of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire.

A new chapter, full of glory, then opened in the history of the people of Manchoukuo as a nation. They were left in no doubt about the course for them to follow as a nation. The way before them was the way before the Japanese. For the first time they were locked up with the Japanese spiritually.

All this is important to remember. It sheds a lucid light on things which have since taken place in Manchoukuo, baffling to persons not initiated into the change which has come to the psychology of the people of Manchoukuo since they learned to reverence the Sun Goddess as the original founder of their state.

On the morning of December 8, 1941, immediately after Japan declared war on America and Britain, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo proceeded to the inner garden of his palace and remained in an attitude of supplication for some time, with his

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Many Notables Attend Funeral Rites Held For Late Envoy Kato

Funeral services for Sotomatsu Kato, Ambassador to France, who died on February 12 in Paris, were held Saturday at 12:30 at the Church of the Holy Trinity in Aoyama. Premier General Hideki Tojo, concurrently Foreign Minister, Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henry, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, former Premier Koki Hirota, former Ambassador Kumataro Honda, former Foreign Vice-Minister Eiji Amau, and many other notables paid tribute to the memory of the late ambassador. In the center of the altar was a picture of the late ambassador covered by a wreath sent by His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu. After messages of condolence were delivered by Premier Tojo and Mr. Tani, public services were opened at 2 p.m.

ENVOY LI RECOUNTS EMPIRE'S EARLY DAYS

Manchoukuo Envoy Says People Determined to Better 10 Years' Record

Manchoukuo Ambassador Li Shaokeng, who will lead the series of events to be staged by Japanese and Manchoukuo residents here to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, at the Manchoukuo Embassy here yesterday recalled his early days in the Empire, stated Domei.

"It borders on the miraculous that Manchoukuo has attained the status of such a large and powerful nation within only a short space of 10 years. This is due to the wholehearted support of Japan extended to Manchoukuo for the attainment of the great ideal based on the racial cooperation," the Ambassador told Domei.

"Although Manchoukuo has developed remarkably in the last 10 years, the Empire is determined to make a greater development within the next 10 years.

"When the Manchurian Incident broke out I was in Harbin as Inspector-General of the North Manchuria Railway. The news of the Liutiaokow Incident which broke out the following day greatly worried me as no detailed information was available.

"General Chang Ching-hui, who then was the chief of the special district of Harbin, did his best to maintain peace and order in the city. As a member of the peace preservation committee headed by General Chang, I was able to come in contact with Japanese notables.

"On February 5, 1932, Japanese Forces entered the city of Harbin to protect the citizens.

"Of all my experience, I remember most vividly the arrival of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo at Hsinking on March 1 when General Chang and I welcomed His Imperial Majesty at the place where now stands the State Council Building."

INDO-GERMAN GROUP FORMED IN HAMBURG

Subhas Chandra Bose Stresses Fight for Freedom at Inauguration

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The Indo-German Associatoin was founded today in Hamburg with the attendance of Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian Nationalist leader, a report from Hamburg revealed today.

Following a speech made by Mayor Carl Vincent Krogmann of Hamburg, Subhas Chandra Bose declared that the present war constitutes a golden opportunity for India to achieve its indepedence. He emphasized that India should collaborate with the Axis countries and fight British imperialism and its allies.

Chandra Bose also said that the Indian people are convinced that England would be defeated in this war and that the British Empire would consequently collapse.

Envoy Calls on Tojo

Mr. Motoharu Shichida, newly-appointed Minister to Afghanistan, called on Premier Hideki Tojo yesterday before leaving for his new post.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MADAGASCAR; BRITISH FLAYED

Invaders Pressing on Toward Tananarivo—Betsiboka River Is Crossed

MAKE STEADY ADVANCE

French Unable to Put Check to Progress East of Maevatanana, Vichy Reports

Domei

VICHY, September 11.—British forces operating on the Island of Madagascar have crossed the Betsiboka River at a point east of Maevatanana and are steadily smashing toward Tananarivo, capital of Madagascar, according to dispatches received here today.

Heavy fighting was reported to have ensued between two of the contending forces in the battle in which the British forces finally succeeded in crossing the Betsiboka River.

Churchill Talks in Commons

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 11.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill stated in the House of Commons today that Morondava and Nosi Be, situated on the western coast of Madagascar and which might be used as bases to threaten British shipping in Mozambique Channel, were occupied without resistance early yesterday morning, according to dispatches from London.

He added that British, Union of South Africa and East African troops and the RAF participated in the landing operations, added the dispatches.

Platt in Command
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, September 11.—It was announced today in London that Lieutenant-General William Platt, who took part in the campaign in Ethiopia, is in command of the British troops operating in Madagascar. The strength of the French army in Madagascar is unknown but it is estimated that its troops number less than 10,000, of which only one or two companies are made up of Frenchmen, the rest being native troops. It is further said that De Gaullist elements are not participating in the present action.

Governor Refutes British

Domei

VICHY, September 11.—Severely refuting British propaganda regarding the possible use of Madagascar by foreign Powers, Leon Annet, Governor-General of Madagascar Island today issued a statement that no conveniences have ever been afforded to the Axis Powers within the island.

French Government Meets

Domei

VICHY, September 11.—To cope adroitly with the ugly situation caused by the second British attack on Madagascar Island, Marshal Henri Petain, Chief of State of the French Government called for an emergency meeting this morning to discuss and formulate urgent counter-measures.

Premier Pierre Laval meanwhile, cabled Leon Annet, Governor-General of Madagascar to refute British claims that a certain foreign power has been utilizing the island as a submarine base or has made demands for the utilization of the French military facilities on the island.

MUSLIMS IN JAVA FAST

Start 30-day Religious Rites —Schools Take Holidays

Domei

BATAVIA, September 12.—Muslim adherents throughout the Island of Java today began the initial day of their annual 30-day religious fast, in the course of which they will abstain from food during the hours from sunrise to sunset daily.

In view of the fast, the Education Bureau of the Japanese Administration in Java has announced a holiday for primary and middle schools during the period of the religious holiday.

The majority of higher educational institutions, including the Batavia Technical Training Institute, however, will continue their courses despite the fast.

Japanese Army Fliers Describe Dogfights in Skies Over Akyab

Five Enemy Bombers Go Plunging to Doom Before Superior Hayabusa Planes—Unit Commander Miyamaru Downs Two Single-Handed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, September 11.—After downing the British air force that came to raid Akyab on the India-Burma boundary on the 9th, the heroic fliers of the newest Hayabusa (Falcon) planes of the Army all returned to an undisclosed base on the 11th. Forming a circle with triumphant wings, although 16 bullet holes dotted the body of one plane, the six young Army Hawks who related the story of the encounter are Unit Commander Masao Miyamaru of the Ishikawa Unit (Kawanishi, Takayama Prefecture), Lieutenant Akira Takano (Haniu Machi, Saitama Prefecture), Lieutenant Yasushi Murayama (Miye Prefecture), Corporal Chikashi Kotanigawa (Fukuoka Prefecture), Corporal Isoharu Uchiguchi (Osaka) and Sergeant Toshio Miyake (Kobe).

The 12 British army planes invading from the western horizon made straight for the harbor of Akyab. They were Blenheim and bombers, flying at an astoundingly low height of 100 meters. It had been raining from morning on this day and the thick clouds at about 300 meters obstructed the vision.

The enemy planes made their appearance for the first time in five or six months. Impatient to get at the enemy, the Takano plane aimed at the enemy's leader plane. Following this the Murayama, Kotanigawa, Uchiguchi and Miyake planes swooped down on the enemy from behind thick clouds. Taken completely by surprise, the enemy dropped a few bombs into the ocean, broke formation and beat a hasty retreat.

Seizing this opportunity, the Takano plane pounced on the foremost plane and sent it plunging to its doom. The enemy plane which the Murayama plane had pursued and hung on tenaciously virtually crawled over the ocean surface, but under the persistent firing from behind it soon became enveloped in flames and plunged its nose into the water. Sergeant Miyake's plane, rushing fearlessly into the midst of enemy firing, attacked fairly and squarely from the front and sent one plane hurtling down.

Before two hours had passed

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PREMIER OF BURMA SEES NEED OF UNITY

Stresses Important Role Japan Is Playing in Giving East Asiatics Freedom

Domei

RANGOON, September 12.—With the extermination of British domination by Japan, Burma has at last entered a new era, when it can look forward hopefully to absolute freedom, declared Dr. U Ba Maung, Chairman of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma, in the fourth of a series of articles contributed to Domei by influential leaders of East Asia on the subject of the Way of Rising Asia.

"During Britain's rule, Burma's political system was disunited completely due to the consistant and age-long British policy of divide and rule," Dr. Ba Maung said, adding, "the first task of the Burmese is to re-establish the political unity of the nation.

"The first step toward the realization of Burma's political unity has been taken with the establishment of the Doboma-Sinyetha Federation, which is a unified organization of the Doboma and Sinyetha Parties," continued Dr. Ba Maung. He added, "the establishment of this unified political party signifies that there is a bright and hopeful future ahead of us."

Day of Celebration

Dr. Ba Maung declared that August 27, the day the Federation was officially established, should be remembered as a historical day of celebration for Burma. Reiterating the importance of that day, Dr. Ba Maung said, "whenever I recall that day, my conviction that Burma has made an epochal start toward a new era is redoubled."

Pointing out that complete cooperation among all the nations of East Asia is vital to the rise of Asia, Dr. Ba Maung asserted that unless Japan succeeds in its undertaking, Burma's freedom cannot be guaran-

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INDIANS DETERMINED TO ATTAIN FREEDOM

Patriot Urges Countrymen to Fight to Bitter End for the Sake of Independence

Domei

BANGKOK, September 12.—Emphasizing that the battle of Indians to rid their fatherland of the yoke of Britain will be fought to the bitter end and will never be given up until the final objective is realized, an Indian patriot and member of the Bangkok branch of India Independence League delivered a stirring address over the radio this evening.

The intensity with which Indians are resisting brutal British pressure, he said, has only proved to the world the firmness of the determination of his countrymen to achieve independence.

The reign of terror is a British scheme intended to instil fear in the Indians, but it has accomplished nothing to the advantage of Britain. On the contrary, it has helped Indians to realize more fully the need of harboring a self-sacrificing spirit if ever they are to obtain complete freedom for their fatherland, he said.

British authorities are making prisoners of all Indians who dare to resist their orders, but British defenses are crumbling one after another, thus speaking eloquently of the fact that the days of the British reign in India have come to be a thing of the past, he stated.

Calling upon Indians both at home and abroad, the patriot concluded his address, declaring, "If ever India is to be liberated from the yoke of Britain, the time to do it is now, and the present struggle to obtain that freedom must never be given up until it is achieved."

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, September 13, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

American Inhumanity

MIYAKO—The United States is pretending to be the birthplace of humanity and human freedom. We simply wonder at the patience of Japan in the face of the oppression to which it has been subjected by America for long years. The acts of inhumanity done by Americans to persons of foreign descent living in their midst will mark a most infamous page in the history of America. We are told that the Japanese in America are subjected to all manner of indignities. This is another instance to us of how America cannot be other than a nation of savage people. There is no use arguing with America. All we have to do is to try to get our compatriots out of America.

British Attack on Madagascar

The British forces have made another attack on Madagascar Island. This, like its predecessors, is contrary to the principles of humanity. The island could be of no possible use to Britain. It is clear that the attack was designed to be a gesture to the people in Britain. It is of a piece with the occupation by American forces of islets in the Atlantic. Any maneuvering on the part of American and British forces at this date will not alter the fact that both of them are bound to crash in the end.

INDIANS DEMAND POWER TO RULE BE GRANTED NOW

Leaders Ask Immediate Action By England in Strong Signed Statement

SEEK FULL AUTONOMY

Promise That People Will Bury And Forget Differences Among Themselves

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Indian leaders made public a joint signed statement that "England should transfer immediately the governing power of India to the Indians and that all differences among themselves should be forgotten and buried," Reuters reported from New Delhi.

The statement, in substance, reads as follows: All parties shall enjoy complete autonomy within their respective jurisdictions for the duration of the war. If a national government is established, composed of representatives from the various parties, our political interests may be adjusted and independence may be realized.

The statement, which bore the signature of Dr. Chyanam Prasad Mukerjee, President of the Hindu Mahasaba Party, and of other leaders, was made public simultaneously with Churchill's speech made in the House of Commons concerning the Indian question.

Copies of this statement were sent to Prime Minister Churchill and Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, it was reported.

Indians Urged to Join Axis

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—Subhas Chandra Bose, well-known Indian nationalist, in an address delivered at the founding of the Indo-German Association at Hamburg, today urged India to side with the Axis Powers in the war against Anglo-American imperialism.

The present war affords India a golden opportunity to achieve its independence, Bose declared, adding that every Briton and every vestige of British influence must be driven from India.

Churchill Criticized

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 12.—Severely criticizing the attitude of Prime Minister Winston Churchill toward the Indian issue, Arthur Greenwood, Leader of the British Labor Party, declared that Churchill's speeches regarding the Indian problem carry not a single word which might improve the Anglo-Indian relations.

He pointed out that Churchill's speeches are not considered to favorably influence the United States, but would create the most unfortunate effect on India, adding that the British statesmen should take the

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CONSULATE GENERAL IN RANGOON IS CLOSED

Action Taken With Establishment of Military Administration in Malaya

Domei

RANGOON, September 12.—The Japanese Consulate-General here formally was closed today as its task was terminated by the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration in Malaya, it was disclosed.

The Military Administration will take over the former functions of the Consulate-General, it was said.

The function of the Consulate-General virtually stopped on December 8, last year when Consul-General Yuzo Isono and all other staff of the Consulate-General were arrested and taken away by the British authorities at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

It is recalled that a branch office of the Japanese Consulate-General in Calcutta was opened in Rangoon in 1920. The branch was raised to the status of consulate in 1921, and elevated to a Consulate-General in 1940.

Mr. Isono was the first Consul-General, assuming the office in April last year.

Novorossisk's Loss By Soviet Forces Admitted by Moscow

Domei

MOSCOW, September 12.—After heavy struggles for many days, the Red Army has finally abandoned Novorossisk, the Soviet Information Bureau admitted in its communique issued last night. The communique further stated that there were battles yesterday at the west and southwest sectors of Stalingrad, and the Mozdok and Sinyavino areas of the Vorhovski war zone.

TASKS IN WARTIME OUTLINED BY OGURA

Preparedness for Protracted Struggle Also Urged by Ex-Minister of Finance

"How long the present war will continue is beyond prediction. However, even if it should continue to rage for a full century, it would cultivate and nurture an undaunted and indefatigable spirit in which the Japanese would achieve an ultimate victory." Following up this statement, ex-Minister of Finance Masatsune Ogura sounded a stiff warning to the Japanese public not to underestimate the resisting power of the United States in a lengthy article contributed to the Yomiuri-Hochi under the title, "The Great Ideal in the Making."

His article follows:

The peerless Imperial Navy, which is accustomed to score sure victory at each battle fought, never makes light of the power of resistance of the hostile navies of America and Britain, successively crushing them with all-perfect preparations. The invincible Japanese Army, too, is also said to be making complete preparations for the next stage of development.

Japan has ample power in reserve and is therefore in a position to carry on the current war as long as it is necessary. However, this should on no account lead the nationals of Japan to relax their vigilance even for a single day. On the contrary, they must continue to bolster the solidarity of Japan's wartime structure.

Those who returned from America recently are said to have declared that lately, that country has come to admit the setbacks she has suffered at the hands of the Imperial Forces, but that she is still depending on her productive power and giving publicity to America's ability of producing 60,000 airplanes and from 50 to 60 aircraft-carriers annually. Although this boast is to be taken with a grain of salt, Japan should by no means under-estimate the resisting power of America.

Bold Spirit Always Required

It cannot be predicted how long the current war will continue, but even if it should continue for a hundred years, it should cultivate and nurture the undaunted and indefatigable Japanese spirit with which to score final victory.

Under the circumstances, Japan should carefully go through the different measures devised thus far for the expansion of production as well as readjustment of industries, for the need of formulating proper plans for carrying on the current war to a successful conclusion is urgently being felt today. To cite an example, control over the consumption and distribution of daily necessities should be tightened, for such a measure is essential for prosecuting the war to a victorious termination. Further strengthening of collective industries through their agencies or control societies as well as reorganization of enterprises and reformation of administrative organs should be taken into account in formulating control plans. Regarding control systems as a whole, it is necessary to lay more stress on production than on distribution. This, of course, is my own view which I expressed in a Diet session held when the Yonai Cabinet was still in existence. This theory has been improved today by the Government as well as the general public, and it is believed that it will be enforced in the near future.

Even in the field of education, it is considered essential to reform the existing educational system in such a way that it will contribute toward facilitating the stupendous task of Japan to prosecute the current war to a successful conclusion. That the present Cabinet is actually reforming the system is a matter for

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JAPANESE UNITS CRUSH 4 ARMIES ON CHINA FRONT

Chekiang-Kiangsi Sector Cleared Completely of Chungking Forces in Brilliant Campaign

HARDSHIPS OVERCOME

Anglo-American Designs Hard Hit as Nippon Troops Smash Enemy Establishments

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

HANKOW, September 11.—The brilliant achievements attained by the Imperial Japanese Forces in the successfully concluded Chekiang-Kiangsi operations in the face of tremendous hardships are described in the following account given by the Headquarters of the Japanese Army Forces in the Kiangsi area today:

Three months have passed since the Imperial Forces launched their offensive from the direction of Nanchang simultaneously with the Chekiang operations carried out in the latter part of May.

Four enemy armies have been crushed and the military establishments in the enemy's western 3rd war sector totally destroyed.

This campaign has had a serious effect on not only Chungking but also the Anglo-American countries. America which had suffered successive reverses since the start of the current war had desperately attempted to utilize this third war sector as a base for aerial attacks on Japan. This American design has been definitely frustrated. With all the coasts of the continent of China under Japanese control, the Anglo-American dream of establishing contact with isolated and moribund Chungking has been completely shattered.

Success Due to August Virtue

This is due to the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor and to the strenuous fighting put up by the officers and men of the Imperial Army Forces. For the brilliant success they have achieved we express our heartfelt respect and gratitude. For the repose of the departed souls of those who have fallen in the battle we offer our sincere prayer.

Since the outbreak of the China Incident the third war sector had been a hot-bed of Chungking activities and also transfusion point of strength to Chungking. More recently, the Allies had been attempting to establish bases there for aerial attacks on Japan.

The campaign was launched by the Japanese Forces on May 15. The Imperial Army Forces were determined to fight to the finish, and were convinced that victory would be theirs.

The following is a resume of the operations:

The Imperial Forces operating in Chekiang commenced action on May 15. A month later, on June 14, they reduced Kwanghsin, the seat of the headquarters of the enemy's third war sector.

Over a distance of 200 and several score kilometers, between Hangchow and Kwanghsin, were fought 200 and odd combats, major and minor. A long spell of rain had made the whole battlefield a veritable swamp knee deep and in some places even breast deep. When we think of the hardships undergone by the forces operating in this area, we are filled with gratitude.

No less onerous were the operations in the Kiangsi area. Braving a torrential downpour lasting several days, they commenced action on May 31. Death-defying crossing of the muddy rapids of the Wu River was carried out. Throughout the duration of the operations which lasted until the latter part of August, they were overwhelmed with heavy rains and inundations. The rains were said to be the heaviest in more than 10 years.

Hardships Beyond Description

The hardships and privations suffered by the Imperial Forces defy description. Supplies from the rear were difficult to transport. After three months of continuous warfare, the soldiers' uniforms became tattered and torn. The red mud peculiar to this district tore off the soldiers' shoe soles. The blazing heat after rain was pitilessly cruel. Cases of shoe-bite, water eczema and other skin diseases were reported. But our soldiers, determined to crush the enemy's 3rd war sector, fought on, burning with

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10 YEAR'S PROGRESS BY MANCHOU TRACED

Statistics Reveal Amazing Improvement Noted in All Phases of Life

The remarkable progress of Manchoukuo in all phases of its national activities during the past 10 years since its founding was statistically revealed yesterday by the Manchoukuoan Embassy here, reports Domei.

According to the statistics, the national budget of Manchoukuo which stood at ¥110,000,000 in 1932 rose to ¥2,598,000,000 in 1942, while the revenue from taxes jumped from ¥99,000,000 in 1932 to ¥384,600,000, in the 1942 fiscal year.

Postal savings which were only ¥298,000 in 1932 rose to ¥217,854,000 in November, 1941.

The statistics showing the dazzling development of Manchoukuo since its founding follows:

Progress of Manchoukuo

*—1942. †—1941.

Items	1932	‡—1940
State budget ..	¥110,000,000	¥2,598,000,000*
Tax revenue ..	¥99,000,000	¥384,600,000*
Customs revenue	¥52,350,000	¥120,000,000*
Japanese industrial investments in Manchoukuo.	¥1,750,000,000	¥7,150,000,000†
Postal offices..	1,600	2,296*
Telephone subscribers	35,000	111,680†
Broadcasting stations	3	17†
No. of electric lamps	1,200,000	3,906,000‡
No. of primary schools	9,000	24,000‡
No. of primary school stud'ts	500,000	2,020,815‡
No. of universities	1	18‡
No. of university students	300	4,960‡
Bank deposits .	¥871,000,000	¥1,859,646,000†
Postal savings deposits	¥203,000	¥217,854,000‡
Per capita postal savings deposits	¥19	¥89†
Movie houses..	30	190†
Movie house attendance ..	500,000	400,000†
Bandits	300,000	500*
Population	30,000,000	43,000,000*

Tasks in Wartime Outlined by Ogura

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congratulation.

So far, I have described the need of reforming the administrative organs and of either improving or reforming the various wartime policies to be followed by the Government. Now, it is to be noted that together with the reformation and improvement of the administrative organs as well as of these policies, the strengthening of national unity is equally essential. Although Japan is emerging victorious over the enemy forces at present, it is to be noted that major battles are yet to be fought in the future. Needless to say, Japan has been able to acquire vast natural resources in the Southern Regions as a result of the brilliant victories scored by her Navy, Air and Army Forces, but it is clear enough that tremendous efforts on the part of the entire nation of Japan will be required in developing these resources.

Key Points Stressed

With regard to the development of the rich natural resources in the Southern Regions, the following points should be carefully considered.

Firstly, the laying of proper stress on particular items should be carefully noted. No doubt primary importance should be attached to the output of petroleum in the regions. It should be borne in mind that the Southern Regions is one of the links which go to make up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Secondly, the surplus materials produced in the Southern Regions should be used in covering shortages. Another important point is to educate and train the native inhabitants of the regions so as to establish spiritual unity which is also essential for the successful prosecution of a protracted war by Japan. When the Philippines was still under the rule of America, Filipinos were barred from various institutions. However, with the arrival of the Imperial Forces all taboos have been lifted, much to the delight of the Filipinos.

Thirdly, the Japanees should refrain from paying attention to the Southern Regions exclusively, forgetting about what should be done in Manchoukuo and North China. Manchoukuo and North China are indispensable in that they are possessed of rich natural resources, especially coal and iron, while petroleum is abundant in the South. In view of the geographical proximity of these two areas to Japan, they, together with the Southern Regions, should be utilized to the utmost limit, leading them to serve as the pillars supporting the wartime national structure of Japan needed for carrying on a protracted war to a successful conclusion.

Such being the case, now is the time for all the nationals of Japan to exert their utmost efforts toward enabling Japan prosecute a prolonged war ably and successfully.

The Home Front of Japan at War

This is a big, up-to-date Japanese spinning mill. Because Japan ranks as the world's greatest textile-manufacturing country, it is abundantly equipped both technically and productively to supply the clothing needs of all the peoples of Greater East Asia.

Indians Demand Power to Rule Be Granted Now

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greatest care not to worsen further the present situation.

More Uprisings Reported

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Regardless of the British authorities' severe punishments, the people throughout India are continuing their anti-British movements, according to reports reaching here from various cities in India.

In Allahabad: A British police force yesterday evening attacked with lathis citizens on their way to hold a mass meeting. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and her husband Pheroz Gandhi, and more than 10 others were arrested. The British authorities, in view of the aggravation of the Indian anti-British demonstration, again enforced yesterday a curfew between 7:30 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning for a period of one week.

In Bombay: The British police fired upon India nationals and arrested 350 Indians including 150 women and girls in connection with the attack upon a police station recently. Meanwhile, the Bombay Provincial Government announced the imposition of a collective fine of 5,000 rupees upon a certain town in Khandesh.

In Wardha: Forty-three Indians were arrested.

In Karachi: Two hundred and seventy Indians have been arrested for attacking Government officials and policemen.

In Bihar Province: In a certain jail the police force was helpless when 600 political offenders rose in agitation, but were subdued finally by the British troops.

In Calcutta: Indian masses again have stopped electric cars and buses.

In Dacca: Constant agitation by political offenders in jails has caused British authorities to strengthen their guard on jails.

Premier of Burma Sees Need of Unity

(Continued From Page 1)

teed.

"Under the complicated situation of world affairs today, no single nation can exist by itself," he said. "In view of this fact I wish particularly to emphasize the vital importance of cooperation and absolute unity among the Asiatic nations. Absolute unity is the only way to final victory and the rise of Asia," concluded Dr. Ba Maung.

Knox to Head Mission

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—In order to strengthen Pan-American cooperation, the United States Government has decided to dispatch a special mission headed by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox to the South American republics, according to a Washington report received here today.

Xylophone Virtuoso Hiraoka Gives 1st Rendition Since Return From U.S.

Yoichi Hiraoka, noted xylophone player, who after a successful career of 12 years in the United States returned home aboard the diplomat exchange ship Asama Maru, gave his first xylophone rendition since his return to Japan through the facilities of JOAK Saturday evening.

Mr. Hiraoka, after graduating from Keio University, went to the United States in 1930 and passing an audition test of the NBC in New York, began broadcasting xylophone music on a regular program. In New York, Mr. Hiraoka also gave recitals at the Carnegie Hall, the Town Hall, and the Radio City Music Hall in Rockefeller Center, appearing many times with the well-known New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, the NBC Symphonic Orchestra and the New York City Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Hiraoka is quoted as having stated to a Miyako correspondent that piano recitals are most popular in the United States, while violin and vocal renditions are also well patronized by more serious minded audiences.

It was learned that Mr. Hiraoka has been engaged by JOAK to play three times a week for overseas broadcast.

CAMERA TRADING COMPANY STARTS SOUTH ACTIVITIES

Begins Export of All Kinds of Photographic Materials to Sphere Regions

Cameras "made in Japan" will come into vogue among all amateur and professional photographers in the southern regions as a result of the extension of the field of activities of the Japan Camera and Accessories Trading Company to all regions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, says a report just received.

The company has just been established by the Japan Camera Manufacturing Industry Federation, which has in its membership the greater majority of the leading manufacturers of cameras and photographic accessories throughout Japan. The concern has already started exportation of cameras and their accessories manufactured by the federation in accordance with the plan and instructions of Bunzaburo Banno who has been appointed first president of the new company.

For many years in the past, Japan has been entirely dependent on foreign cameras and accessories. The outbreak of the China incident, however, put a stop to the import of cameras and their accessories from abroad which, while creating some inconvenience among photographers here, gave a great impetus to the production of cameras and other photographic accessories in the country. The war boom and the demand for all kinds of photographic accessories from the Army and Navy have accelerated the development of the camera industry throughout the country and some of the manufacturers have already succeeded in producing various kinds of cameras and accessories which excel German products.

The days are near at hand when we shall find no cameras or their accessories in any part of the southern regions except those "made in Japan," say many experts.

Rumania to Feature Japan

Domei

BUCHAREST, September 11.—A Japanese program of entertainment will be broadcast throughout Rumania on September 18, the 10th anniversary of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

E. ASIA ECONOMIC CHAMBER PLANNED BY GOVERNMENT

Activities Within Co-Prosperity Sphere Will Be Facilitated By New Body

Sotaro Ishiwata, president of the East Asia Economic roundtable conference, clarified in a press interview recently that a plan for the creation of a Greater East Asia Economic Chamber to facilitate activities within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is under consideration by the roundtable conference.

As the preliminary step, the roundtable conference will establish branches in leading cities such as Hongkong, Canton, Bangkok, Batavia and Manila, to serve as information bureaus for financiers and industrialists within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, according to Mr. Ishiwata.

It is understood that the East Asia Economic roundtable conference will hold a general meeting in Tokyo during the middle part of November with the participation of economic representatives from Manchoukuo, China, Kwantung Leased Territory as well as Thailand and French Indo-China to discuss details of the proposed economic chamber.

COAL DEPOSITS FOUND IN KWANTUNG PROVINCE

Discovered by Japanese Experts—Operations to Start Soon

Rich coal deposits were discovered in Kwantung Province in South China said to be lacking in subterranean resource, reports a Yomiuri-Hochi Canton dispatch dated Sunday.

Since the beginning of this year, Japanese mining experts of the Government-General of Taiwan have been prospecting for coal at the request of the Kwantung Provincial Government and succeeded in locating rich deposits in the delta region of the Pearl River and other places in the province.

Open cut mining is to be commenced from the middle of this month, while thoroughgoing prospecting is to be carried out at an expenditure of ¥150,000.

According to the dispatch, the output of coal through the open cut mining method will be sufficient to meet demand for coal in Kwantung, which in the past depended solely on French Indo-China.

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Progress Made By Manchoukuo Is Due Emperor

(Continued From Page 1)

face turned to the east, tears glistening in his eyes.

Pledged Support to Japan

The same day came an Imperial Rescript in which His Imperial Majesty pledged his state to stand or fall with Japan.

The victory of Japan in the Battle of Hawaii was the occasion in Manchoukuo for jubilation as heart-felt as was witnessed in Japan.

His Imperial Majesty was so deeply moved by the self-sacrificing acts of navy men of Japan which made possible the victory unequalled in its brilliancy in the world's history of sea warfare that he took up a brush and wrote a poem in dedication to the heroes, which ended with a line to the effect:

"The men struck with lightning speed. That ended the enemy fleet. And they went to die, calmly, after giving cheers to their Sovereign, as though, He were within sight, although they were a long, long way from Him."

His Imperial Majesty's joy over this Japanese triumph was the joy of the Imperial Family of Japan, whose joys and sorrows he is ready to share.

On March 1, this year on the occasion of the Foundation Day of Manchoukuo, His Majesty the Emperor moved to clarify the position of his state in relation to Japan further to his subjects. In a rescript granted on the occasion, His Imperial Majesty called Japan a parent country.

From that time the relationship of Manchoukou with Japan as that of a son with a parent began.

Father and Son Relations

For the first time in the long history of nationdl association the world is witnessing a nation tied with another in bonds that exist between a parent and son. Closer ties between nation and nation are hard to conceive as a matter of practice.

PENSIFU IRON CORPORATION GETS GIANT BLAST FURNACE

Production Estimated to Increase 60 Per Cent From October 1

Domei

HSINKING, September 10.—A new giant blast furnace of the Pensifu Iron Works at Pensifu, Manchoukuo, will be formally initiated October 1.

With the operation of this new furnace, the production capacity of the Pensifu Iron Works is estimated to increase 60 per cent, contributing greatly to the supply of low-phosphorus pig iron for Manchoukuo.

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Premier Honors Late Envoy

Funeral services for Ambassador Sotomatsu Kato were held at the Holy Trinity Church, Aoyama, Saturday. Premier General Hideki Tojo concurrently Foreign Minister is shown reading a message of condolence.

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MUST FIGHT BATTLE WITH CONSTRUCTION

Miyako Says Both Tasks Should Be Undertaken Same Time To Win War

Japan is now facing the period in which the war must be prosecuted hand in hand with construction. The Japanese people are united as one fighting body in actual battles and on the home front and the Americans have awakened to the dangerous position they dragged themselves into and have started to study Japan rather too late, according to the Miyako. The article follows:

"On the one hand the United States is threatened by the invincible Imperial Navy in the Pacific Ocean and on the other, it boasts to be the champion anti-Axis power. It is no wonder that the people have come to take an interest in the vacillating policy of their government.

The Americans are said to have more faith in the official Japanese announcements as far as war results are concerned. Short-wave receivers with the label "Easy to hear Tokyo broadcasts" are having big sales. The American government has not yet prohibited the people from listening in to short-wave foreign broadcasts. In some places in the West, government officials daily listen in to the announcements made by Japan and are said to be making careful notes of the broadcasts. American newspapers and periodicals also are openly criticizing the falseness of their government's announcements on the results of various battles, and are recognizing the reliability of the speedy and correct announcements made through the radio by Japan.

In general the Americans seem to be indifferent to the war results. The successive defeats in encounters with the Japanese Forces and loss of important navy bases have caused the people to have a lukewarm feeling toward Japan. As a matter of fact most of the Americans know hardly anything about Japan. Lately they have started to study Japan.

In spite of their indifference to war results, they are most interested in their daily enjoyment and worry over the sufficiency of daily necessities and consequently strict observance of the distribution system seems to have caused resentment and dissatisfaction.

The present conflict will continue for many more years and all possible measures must be adopted by Japan to bring the war to victory. One of the most urgent tasks which must be undertaken without hesitation is to achieve the construction of the occupied areas completely. As Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki President of the Planning Board stressed after his inspection tour of the Japanese occupied areas, the reconstruction of the occupied regions must be speedily undertaken while actual fighting is going on. Even in daily life the fighting spirit of the people must be manifested as strongly as on the front.

Recently the common usage of the word homefront which became familiar during and after the Russo-Japanese War is going to be abolished for the reason that there should be no difference in spirit between those fighting on the front and those at home. Their fighting spirit must be the same wherever they are and in what capacity they serve the country.

The people at home must be able to fire anti-aircraft guns during an air raid and those on the front must undertake the task of construction while fighting. In a long-term war, fighting and construction should proceed hand in hand, in order to realize victory in the current war.

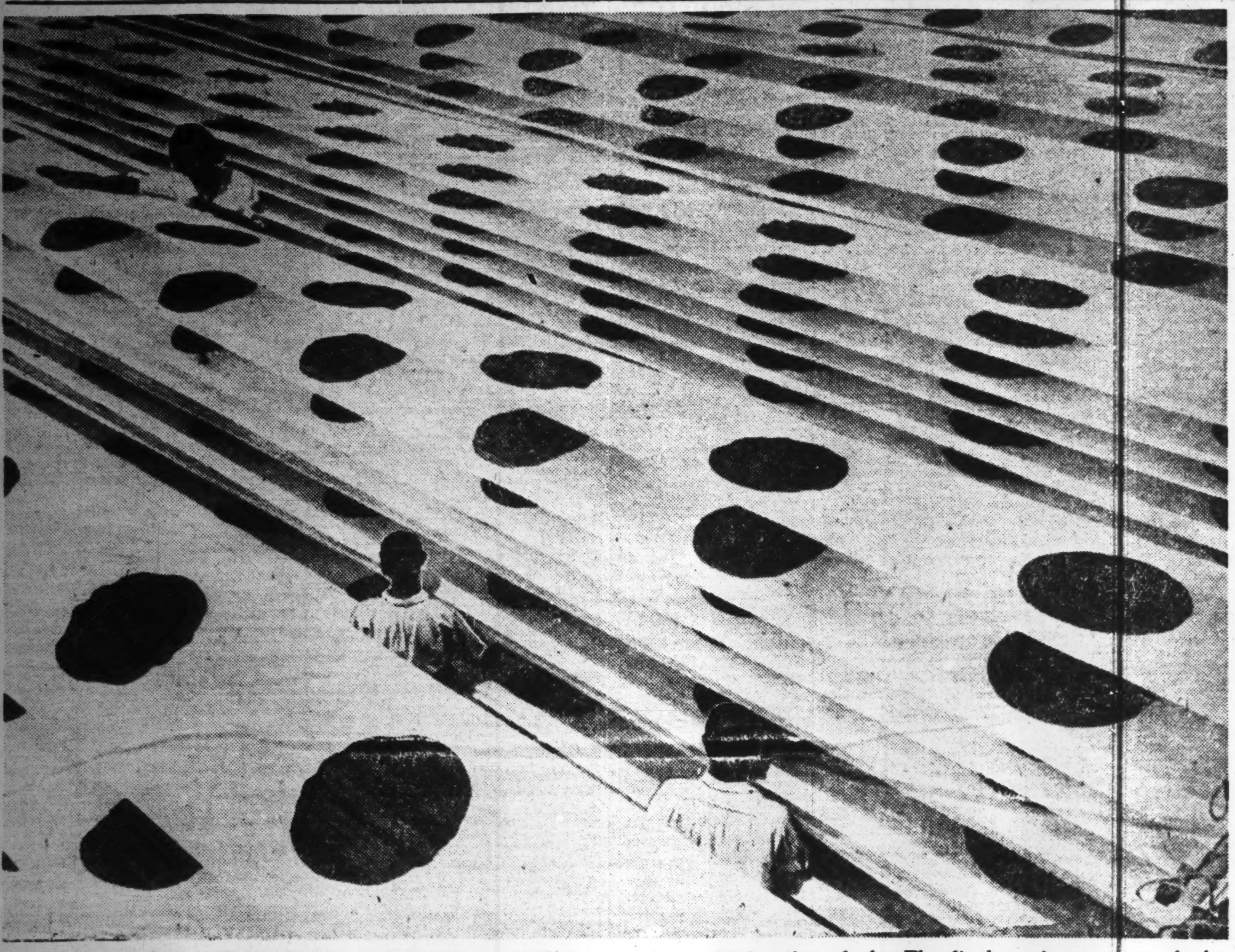
Japanese Army Fliers Describe Air Battle

(Continued From Page 1)

after returning to the base, the enemy, still persistent, appeared in two formations of three Lockheed-Hudson machines from the east and west. Unit Commander Miyamaru, flying at a certain height and catching sight of the enemy, feigned sudden descent and made a thrust on the posterior gun position of the leader plane, thus silencing the annoying buzz of that weapon. The enemy plane took to frenzied flight at full speed, but was easily downed. Turning back, in the same successive firing, another enemy plane was also set on fire.

Completely cowed, the enemy dropped a few bombs blindly and fled into the western skies. The Miyake plane, receiving 16 bullet holes, was the only one of the Hayabusa craft to be damaged in any way. Although flying very low and with the auxiliary tank dipping in the sea, the Takano plane emerged from the battle without a scratch.

There'll Always Be Plenty of Rising Sun Flags



The Japanese national emblem, the "hinomaru" or sun-flag—a crimson disk on a white field—appropriate since Japan is known as the "Land of the Rising Sun." A "hinomaru" factory, with the flags hung for drying after being dyed and washed. The final cutting to a standard size completes the process. (Photo by arrangement with the "Asahi.")

HAPPY, PRODUCTIVE MANCHOUKUO

Young Empire Which Celebrates 10th Birthday Tuesday Has Bright Future

Day after tomorrow ceremonies will be held throughout Manchoukuo and Japan to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo. The birth of Manchoukuo ten years ago sounded the beginning of a decade in which world-shaking changes were to take place.

The birth of Manchoukuo was the start of East Asia's rebirth. The War of Greater East Asia began in fact on the plains of Manchuria eleven years ago when the decadent regime in China egged-on by insidious Anglo-American machinations forced Japan to act in order to prevent Japan's lifeline from becoming merely another area of Anglo-American domination and anti-Japanism.

Manchoukuo has progressed with amazing rapidity and in the short space of ten years has secured for itself a permanent place in the family of nations. But the significance of its founding has been and is a source of much misunderstanding and misconceptions. When the League of Nations committee known as the "Lytton Commission" came to Manchoukuo immediately after it was founded, an American member of the committee, Major-General Frank Ross McCoy, said that if America had been in Japan's position under the same conditions America would have annexed the land. He could not understand why Japan created an independent state. There are some who want to know why Manchuria, a Japanese occupied area, was made into Manchoukuo, a sovereign nation on an equal footing with Japan. These people could understand it if Manchoukuo were created as a result of diplomatic negotiations, but to occupy the land and then create an independent sovereign nation is, to them, meaningless. Such mistaken conceptions arise because of the ignorance of the history of events which caused the rise of Manchoukuo. That is the important point. There are some who regard Manchoukuo merely as a nation made up of Manchurians, and there are others who think that it is just an extension of Japan. Before such views can be held it is necessary to consider the motives under which a nation is founded.

In the case of Manchoukuo, it was caused by the objective situation surrounding the rise of Japan. Manchuria was being misruled by a grossly incompetent and decadent regime in China whose misrule of Manchuria was a direct result of Anglo-American interference and encouragement, and the Japanese in Manchuria were forced to rise. The Kwantung Army supported the Japanese in Manchuria, and there arose the necessity to maintain a sphere of defense. The Japanse government supported the Kwantung Army and in this way the Manchoukuoan nation was founded. Thus it can be called a revolution with outside help.

Looked upon with imperialistic ideas of territorial expansion the founding of Manchoukuo would be impossible to understand. But Japan's ideas and ideals regarding Manchuria were not selfish nor short-sighted. The basis for the founding of the nation lies in the Japanese ideal of a perfect society, an universal concord. When Japan was in a position to control the destinies of Manchuria she proceeded under the idea that to make this land the home of lasting peace it was the most rational thing to do to build a nation founded upon the principles of righteousness. By such a nation a barrier against aggression from the north could be made, the new nation could be made the foundation upon which Japanese and Chinese could work side by side, and the various races within the nation would be able to progress and develop. Long before the Manchurian Incident it was the idea of such men as General Seishiro Itagaki and Lieutenant-General Kanji Ishihara to first build a new nation in Manchuria and thus secure Japan's national defense, then to make this nation the foundation upon which China and Japan could work together in complete harmony. Then, as a third step, it was the plan to send Japanese to manage the islands in the Southern Pacific. The Manchurian Incident brought into reality the first idea and laid the foundations for the second. The China Affair too can be regarded as a step in the direction of Japanese-Chinese cooperation. Though it is true that Japan is still fighting the regime in Chungking it cannot be denied that the ultimate aim lies in co-existence and co-prosperity.

The fundamental principles of Manchoukuo can be said to lie in the principle of "3 Ki 3 Yo;" Ki meaning to throw away or to destroy, and Yo meaning to take up or to accept. The three evils which must be thrown away or destroyed are communism, Chungking's Three-People Principle, and the evil aspects of capitalism. The three ideas which must be taken up or accepted are cooperation between officialdom and the people in supporting "Wodo," the kindly way; harmony between the races; and the indivisibility of Manchoukuo and Japan.

Of the five races in Manchoukuo, the Manchus, Hans, Mongols, White Russians, and Japanese. the Japanese form the backbone of the nation. The Japanese in Manchoukuo are at the same time both subjects of Manchoukuo, that is, they have dual citizenship. Unlike the case of dual-citizenship in America, where it was only temporary and disappeared after a generation or two, the dual-citizenship of the Japanese in Manchoukuo will continue forever. That is one of the fundamental principles. Manchoukuo is an independent nation but it is a nation whose ties with Japan are unseverable, and the Japanese dual-citizens are the ties that bind the two nation solidly together. Through the Japanese the various races will unite and live in the spirit of Hakko Ichiu, or universal concord.

Concordia Society

Through the Kyowakai, Concordia Society, an organ of utmost importance in Manchoukuoan affairs, this concord between races is being advanced. The Kyowakai was set up after the voluntary dissolution of the various organs and bodies existing before the birth of Manchoukuo and is a national organ. The goal of the association is to bring about a spontaneous response of the people to the Government's policies and wishes. Hence, the association is not an intermediary between the various races but is the binding force of the whole. The political powers of the factors within the nation are brought together in the Kyowakai in such a way that no single factor can dominate the others and cause an obstacle to harmony to arise. The Kyowakai is active in all fields; economics, politics, sociology; and everything is done under the spirit of "Kodo," the Imperial Way. The spirit of Kodo, the Imperial Way, is the only way in which all factors in every field can be brought into harmonious concord.

While developing ideologically, Manchoukuo's industry too has progressed swiftly and steadily. The first five-year plan has just been concluded successfully and the second five-year plan is to begin this year. The first five-year plan was laid in order to fulfil two great necessities; to meet the needs of national defense, and to reach a state of self-sufficiency befitting the country's position as the northern lifeline of Japan.

Two Big Developments

In the early days of Manchoukuo, most of its building was carried on ideologically in order to correct the evils of Anglo-American capitalism. But while this was going on two important developments arose; the Soviets began their gigantic five-year plan, and anti-Japanism was encouraged and spread by the Chinese government, until it became evident that ideologically and militarily the Chinese government would strengthen its anti-Japanese attitude. The leaders of our national defense considered these developments significant and important, and stress was laid on the strengthening of Manchoukuoan defense.

In order to strengthen the defenses of Manchoukuo, a mere ideological building was not enough. It was necessary to build up Manchoukuoan production more than it was necessary to increase the number of troops stationed there. Thus from the end of 1935 to the middle of 1936, the authorities concerned began a serious study of various ideas dealing with the development of Manchoukuo, and in August, 1936, the fundamental principles were decided upon by the Army. According to this, Manchoukuoan economy would be built up in a planned way, and Japan would aid its development according to plan. Manchoukuo was to set a goal which it would reach in five years and the Governments of Manchoukuo and Japan would cooperate to assure success.

And in order to assure success, it was not only necessary to send Japanese settlers who would increase Manchoukuoan strength. All these policies needed planning, and in August 1936 the "Principles for the Development of Manchoukuo" were set up. In Manchoukuo, the Kwantung Army and General Itagaki studied plans, and in Tokyo the "Association for Japan-Manchoukuo Economic Research" was set up. In September 1936 the Army brought to Manchoukuo 26-point plan with emphasis laid on industrial development. This was studied by a committee assembled at Tangkangtzu at what is called the Tangkangtzu conferences. The basic points of the five-year plan were decided upon at these conferences. In January, 1937, the final plans were completed and these were taken to Tokyo and approved by the authorities concerned in March. Thus the five-year plan became a national policy. Then in July of that year the China Affair broke out. But it did not interfere with the carrying out of the plan. In 1938 the China Affair increased in scope and Japan set up a four-year plan coordinated with the Manchoukuoan five-year plan.

In the beginning of the five-year plan emphasis was laid on the flow of technicians to Manchoukuo from Japan. In those days the economic setup of Japan was not as it is today, and it was difficult to look to Japan for capital and capital goods. But beginning in 1939 the situation throughout the world turned unfavorable toward Japan and commodity economy became important. The 1939 plans concerning the movement of goods and credits were of great importance in the development of the Manchoukuoan five-year plan. Because it was felt that it would be disastrous if too much dependence were placed on the outside world, Japan mobilized her technicians, capital, and capital materials to an extreme and this was a huge help to the five-year plan.

Key Plans Introduced

The building of Manchoukuoan defense can be said to have really started with the five-year plan. In step with the five-year plan, other plans such as the 20-year plan to establish one million households, and the plan to solidify the frontiers by planting towns, were set up to further the development of the nation.

All these plans had progressed with great rapidity when the War of Greater East Asia broke out. And the solid existence of Manchoukuo has been a big factor in the successes of the current war. The War of Greater East Asia is being fought so that the peoples in Asia can co-exist in co-prosperity. And the basis for co-existence and co-prosperity have been established in Manchoukuo. Our enemies, America, Britain, and Chungking will do everything they can to disturb and destroy the harmony now existing between the races, but all obstacles must be overcome to reach the goal. The racial problem in the Southern Regions is nothing when compared to that in Manchoukuo, and if complete harmony can be achieved in Manchoukuo the problem of the Southern Regions is a simple matter. To bring about harmony between the races is the test, the holy duty, of Japan's mission.

JAPANESE FORCES CRUSH CHIANGSTERS

(Continued From Page 1)

valor.

Armies Destroyed

The enemy's Fourth, 79th, and 58th Armies which had been dispatched from the 9th war sector to reinforce the 3rd war sector and the 100th Army (originally in the 3rd war sector)—a total of four Armies were destroyed.

The campaign may be divided into the following chronological stages:

1. Battle for annihilation of the 79th Army.

The Imperial Forces, after succeeding in the surprise crossing of the Wu River, repulsed their immediate foes, the 75th Division and three Peace Preservation Corps. They forthwith engaged the 79th Army which had come eastward from the 9th war sector and crushed it. Pursuing the retreating remnants, the Imperial Forces went as far as Hsienchang and annihilated them. That was June 12, 13 days after the action was started.

2. Offensive on Kweichi and Yangtan.

Flabbergasted by the march of the Imperial Forces, General Ku Shutung, commander of the third war sector, rushed the 100th Army to Yangtan, a key point along the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, in order to check the eastward advance of our forces. But they fell a prey to the Imperial Forces. Yangtan fell into Japanese hands on June 15 and Kweichi the next day. On July 2, the Japanese Forces operating in this area were joined by the units that were advancing westward, and they together succeeded in reopening the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway to traffic.

3.—Annihilation of the 4th Army.

General Hsueh Yo, Commander of the 9th war sector, rushed forward the 4th Army to reinforce the 79th Army which had been previously dispatched, in an attempt to recapture Linchuan. However, the Imperial Forces at midnight on June 25 launched an offensive from the direction of the Linchuan-Hsuwanhsien border and, closing in on the enemy on the northern bank of the Yihwang River, destroyed it between Yihwang and Lichi. That was on June 29.

4. Annihilation of the 58th Army.

When the Imperial Forces opened offensive on the Fourth Army, the 58th Army, then in Fengcheng, were at our rear flank and so had an advantage over us. Despite this, and despite repeated orders from Chungking to attack, the 58th Army cowered before the might of the Imperial Forces and left their comrades—the 4th Army—in the lurch.

Campaign Ended in August

The Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign lasted until the latter part of August. The Japanese Forces by clever, elusive strategy and powerful, clear-cut blows cleared the 3rd war sector of even a shadow of the enemy.

Strategic withdrawals were carried out smoothly.

The bodies left behind by the enemy numbered approximately 15,700, while, more than 2,200 were taken prisoner. The trophies of war include field and mountain guns, machine guns, trench mortars, light machine guns, rifles, etc. Large quantities of military supplies were also left behind by the enemy.

Thus the resistance power of the third war sector has been torn to shreds, and all possibilities of the reconstruction of enemy activities in this sector have been precluded.

With their object duly achieved, the Imperial Forces that took part in the campaign are now back at their original stations. Despite their success they have not relaxed, they are now undergoing strenuous training day and night with the ultimate objective of crushing the Chungking regime.

Win Decisive Victory

Domei

HANKOW, September 11.—The three-month Japanese campaign against Chiang Kai-shek's forces concentrated in the western sector of the Third War Zone in Kiangsi was crowned with a decisive victory with the smashing and dispersion of four of Chungking's armies, according to a communique issued today by the Headquarters of the Japanese Forces operating in Kiangsi.

The communique further stated that the Japanese advance in Kiangsi oegan on May 31, almost simultaneously with the one undertaken in Chekiang and was concluded towards the end of August. The effect of the Japanese operations proved to be disastrous not only to Chungking, which found itself completely isolated, but also to the Anglo-American nations, which were attempting desperately to solidify their positions on the Chinese continent to counter-balance the enormous losses suffered since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Japanese Expeditionary Forces, continued the communique, though hampered by heavy rain falls and consequent floods, were successful in annihilating the three Chinese divisions sent from the 9th War Zone. Linchwan, Kweiki and Yingtan fell in quick succession and on July 1 contact was made at Hengfeng with the Japanese Force advancing from Chekiang. In the course of the operations the Japanese Forces defeated the Chinese 100th army under General Ku Chutung, Commander-in-Chief of the Third War Zone.

During this campaign the enemy left 15,000 dead on the battlefield, while more than 2,200 prisoners were captured by the Japanese. War trophies collected by the Japanese include field and mountain guns, trench-mortars, light machine-guns, automatic rifles and rifles, besides a great amount of ammunitions and other military equipment, concluded the communique.

New Consul Appointed

The Foreign Office announced the appointment of Mr. Shigeo Yamanouchi as Japanese Consul in Shanghai, states Domei.

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Soprano Solo: SAKAE KITAZAWA
Piano Accomp. YOKO MATSUKUMA
Chopin: LE CHIANSON DE L'ADIU
Gretschaninow: DESERT
Bizet: HABANERA from "CARMEN"
Moussorgsky: COSSACK DANCE
Piano Solo: TATIANA KOSLOWSKY

Matinee Program:
CHOPIN: Nocturne
" Ballade
LISZT: El Sospizo
" Leggerezza
" Rhapsodie

Soiree Program:
ALBENIS: Tango
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HUGE AUDIENCE SEES 'THE WAR IN BURMA'

Asahi Sponsors Preview of Monumental Film by Nippon News Reel Company

The year 1942 will go down in history as a epoch-making year in the century, for never before in the annals of the world have such mighty changes been effected by sheer human labor in such a short space of time.

The unparalleled achievements of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the cause of peace and justice will not only occupy a permanent and prominent place in the records of future historians, but will also live forever in the hearts of the numerous and varied peoples for whose salvation they have so strenuously fought.

Two of the most graphic, and perhaps the most valuable, records of the unselfish labors of the gallant Imperial Forces in the southern sector of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have already taken form in the shape of two super films, the "War in Malaya," and the "War in Burma," produced by the Nippon News Reel Company.

These two films are authentic records taken by intrepid cameraman of the above-mentioned company and by members of the Imperial Army Press Corps, some of whom have lost their lives in their noble attempt to preserve for future generations some permanent and graphic record of the historic labors of the Imperial Forces.

Monumental Work

The former film has already been released for general showing throughout Japan, and created a box-office record superceding those of the past six years, testifying amply to the enthusiasm and earnestness of the people defending the home front.

The latter film, the "War in Burma," was shown to a specially invited audience at a preview sponsored by the Asahi Shimbun Company at the Nippon Gekijo on Saturday morning.

After introductory addresses by Matsuji Muneo of the Asahi Shimbun, and Tadao Ito of the Nippon News Reel Company, the "War in Burma" was presented to a tense audience who, despite the heat, sat motionless through the nine long reels, gripped by the stirring incidents of battle and graphic scenes of the Burma landscape presented to them through the all-seeing eye of the news-camera.

Accounts of the self-sacrificing exploits of the Imperial soldiers have already appeared in all newspapers. Suffice to say here, therefore, that no man can remain unmoved, no matter how used he may be to warfare, at seeing the indescribable struggles of these heroic men against supreme odds, ordinarily unsurmountable, in the cause of justice; no man, if he has red blood in his veins, can fail to regret that he had not been given the chance to partake in these historic struggles of super he-men, to share in their hardships and brief joys, and to know that feeling of indescribable elation at giving up everything, everything he loves in this life, for the cause of humanity.

The "War in Burma" is not only a record of the Burma Campaign, but is also a tribute to the intrepid cameramen who risked or lost their lives in their attempt to capture and record in permanent form the lightninglike incidents of this important chapter in world history.

Like its twin, the "War in Malaya," the "War in Burma" is a credit to the Nippon News Reel Company for having produced a monumental work in world's news reel industry.

TO ABOLISH DISTRICT COURT

Step Taken as Means to Simplify Administration

In co-ordination with the Government policy to simplify administrative organs throughout the country, 101 out of 283 district courts will be suspended from October 1, it was announced on Friday by the Justice Ministry, states Domei.

Besides the abolition of these district courts, a number of branches of local courts will also suspend activities.

Tojo Talks on World Situation

Premier General Hideki Tojo, spoke about the recent world situation at the meeting of "Taishokai" or the Society of Generals, held at his official residence on Friday before Generals Goro Shiba, Kojiro Uchida, Shigemoto Oi and Taketsugu Nara, states Domei.

To Repair Lung Hwa Temple

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI September 11.—A committee has been set up for the special purpose of renovating the Lung Hwa Temple, one of the many scenic spots in Shanghai.

General Maresuke Nogi's Glorious Career Traced

General Count Maresuke Nogi

Heroism Placed Him on Marble Pedestal for World to Admire, But His Lonely Heart Was Uncomforted—Died a True Samurai Three Decades Ago

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

What can a warrior have to do
With gems and yellow gold?
More dear than life, a stainless name
To him is wealth untold
Maresuke Nogi

"We, staff officers of the Third Army, held a celebration. In the midst of our rejoicings I noticed that the Commander had disappeared. I went to his quarters and found him seated by himself, his face buried in his hands. In the dim light of an ancient oil lamp, I could see tears on his sunken cheeks. 'This is no time for merry-making,' he said to me, as he took notice of my presence, 'for both the enemy and we have paid such enormous sacrifices.'"

This is the portrait of General Nogi painted by his adjutant in recalling the events of early January, 1905. This, indeed, was the iron soldier who had just accomplished the impossible. Port Arthur had fallen; thousands of prisoners and heaps of spoils were at the victorious Commander's mercy. Highest tributes and honors that ever a man could hope for were being showered upon him by His Majesty the Emperor, by his fellow countrymen and even by European sovereigns. His portrait was printed on the front-page of every newspaper in the civilized world. He was a hero, a god, crowned with laurels and placed on a marble pedestal for the world to admire.

And yet such glories as these could not comfort the heart of lonely Nogi. What was it that weighed so heavily upon him that he could not bear the celebration of the fall of "Impregnable" Port Arthur? Was not his name to go into history as the general who succeeded in accomplishing the impossible? Yes, but the sacrifice! To General Nogi who felt the loss of each soldier as a personal bereavement the sacrifice was too great to bear. How could he ever answer for the lives of the countless brave, even though they gladly laid down their lives for the Emperor and country?

How might I face their aged
parents?
Amidst the triumphant songs,
How many are to return?

So ended a poem he composed on the occasion of the great victory. Had he been only free to choose between his personal glory and the welfare of his men! But it was all his duty, imposed on him by authority. His duty was to win the battle at whatever cost. The battle was won.

From November 26 to December 6, 1904, the fourth and last general attack on 203-Meter Hill raged with all the human and mechanical resources that General Nogi could muster. By the middle of November over 2,400 letters and telegrams had been delivered him, advising resignation and suicide. Rozhestvenski's squadron was nearing our waters; Togo could not engage two fleets at one time. What was Nogi doing in the face of such a serious crisis? Marshal Yamagata, Chief of General Staff, sent him a message, suggesting that a new development was badly needed regardless of cost. On November 22, His Majesty the Emperor dispatched him a personal message. His Imperial Majesty was anxiously looking forward to General Nogi's success.

Sons Killed in Action

On November 30, during a fierce assault on 203-Meter Hill, Sub-Lieutenant Nogi was killed in action. Major-General Tsunoda of the Third Army staff undertook the difficult task of reporting this to his chief. Confronting the wan face of the old general, he was about to break the sad news. "I have already heard it, Tsunoda," nodded the General, "I am glad Yasusuke died. I can now face the parents of my fallen men." General Nogi's elder son had fallen earlier in an advance on Nanshan Ridge. The only surviving son was now taken away. Nogi, the fond father, was happy that their death might in a measure atone for the twenty thousand lives he had caused to be lost in conquering the impregnable fortress.

Maresuke (earlier Bunzo) Nogi was born in 1849 of Choshu stock. After ten years in Tokyo (then Yedo) his family moved back to Choshu where they led the life of an impoverished Samurai family though his father was an honored warrior among his lord's retainers. He studied under Tamaki Bunnoshin, a great school-master who counted amongst his pupils many of the Meiji leaders. By inclination young Nogi was a scholar rather than a soldier, and had it not been for the tumultous events of the last days of the Tokugawa regime, he might have distinguished himself as a thinker as his school-mate Yoshida Shoin had done. But fate had willed otherwise, and at the age of 18 he was made commander of a battery of mountain artillery against the Shogunate army. Though he was promoted to full-fledged major in 1871 after some years of disgrace, he was again out of service until Lieutenant-General Yamagata, then War Minister, "discovered" him and appointed him as his personal aide-de-camp in 1874. This was the real beginning of Nogi's military career. He distinquished himself as commander of the Kurume Regiment in the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877. In the hand-to-hand battle of Tabaru-zaka he lost his regimental colors, a crime for which strict Bushido required death as atonement. His attempted suicide on that occasion was prevented, but he neither forgot the incident nor forgave himself. The rest of his military career was a succession of rapid promotions. In the Sino-Japanese War, 1894-95, he first commanded the First Infantry Brigade then the Second Division and after the war he was created Baron. After the Russo-Japanese War he was created Count. He died exactly thirty years ago today, on September 13, 1912.

In 1906 General Count Kodama, then Chief of General Staff, died suddenly, senior generals of the Army decided to recommend General Nogi to the Throne as his successor. The Emperor Meiji, disregarding customary procedure, rejected his nomination and told Marquis Yamagata, who had come for Imperial sanction, that he had another position in mind for Nogi. And that was Presidency of the Peers' School. It is told that His Majesty the Emperor revealed this appointment to the same Marquis later in a private audience, in these words: "My three grandsons are nearing school age. I cannot think of a better man to whom to entrust the upbringing of my grandsons than Nogi himself." These grandsons refer to His Imperial Highness Prince Hirohito, His Majesty the present Emperor, His Imperial Highness Prince Yasuhito (His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu) and His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito (His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu).

Follows Imperial Master

At 8 p.m. on September 13, 1912, when the funeral cortege of the late Emperor Meiji began to move, General Nogi followed the Imperial Master by committing suicide in the fashion of a true samurai.

My Lord the Emperor having left
this world,
I yarn but to follow on,

was his swan song. Ever since the Tabaru-zaka Battle when he lost his regimental colors, he was living on borrowed time. The strict code of the samurai kept on telling him, for the intervening 35 years, that he must atone for this "crime" with his life. Only the Emperor Meiji's gracious intercession detained the performance of an act of penance. But when his men were sacrificed by the thousands at Port Arthur his desire for life went out completely. It was only his devotion to the Emperor Meiji that sustained his life, but the object of his devotion now ceased to exist and his borrowed time expired.

To General Nogi, life was not years: life was worth living only as idealism was translated into action. And his highest ideal was self-denial for the sake of a great cause. With centuries of worthy samurai tradition back of him and facing a new mighty torrent of Western thought, with all its materialism and egotism, storming into Japan, he desired to translate the ideal of self-denial into action. All his life, in peace and war, in private and public, his conduct had been that of a self-effacing servant, performing his duties in utter negation of his personal interests and ambitions. And now the borrowed time had expired. What form of self-surrender could be more acceptable than self-immolation? And in what act could he better merge the personal in the ideal?

His voice has been hushed now for thirty years. But his last silent act has been an eloquent and lastingly valid vindication of his idealism. The torch he lighted with his failing hands shines bright today and will shine brighter as time goes on. For he brought us

"for our dearth,
Holiness, lacked so long, and
Love, and Pain.
Honor has come back, as a king,
to earth,
And paid his subjects with a
royal wage;
And nobleness walks in our ways
again;
And we have come into our
heritage."

MANCHOU POPULACE REGISTERS INCREASE

Empire Attains 43 Million Mark In 10 Years Since Foundation

According to a census taken by the Manchoukuo Government authorities, the population of the Empire reached 43,202,880 within the short period of 10 years since its foundation, reports the Asahi this morning.

Of the whole population 23,908,082 were represented by men and 19,294,797 by women, the ratio being 123 to 100.

Of all the 19 provinces and one special municipality, Fengtien ranks first in the number of inhabitants, accounting for 7,565,199 or 17.51 per cent of the whole population of the Empire, followed by Kirin, Jehol, Chinchou, Pinchiang and Hsingan Peishen, the province with the smallest population of 132,826.

The average density rate is 33.2 persons per one square kilometer. In this respect, the Hsinking Special Municipality occupies first place with the rate of 1,268.2 persons and Hsingan Peishen comes last with a ratio of 0.5.

LABOR MEDALS SET FOR HARD WORKERS

Distinguished Service in Vital Industries to Be Officially Recognized

Workers who distinguish themselves with their hard labor in industries vital for the execution of the current war will be decorated with medals to be granted by the State Ministers under whose supervision different industries are respectively placed, it was agreed upon at Friday's session of the Cabinet Council.

The projected medal, according to regulations thereof just drafted by the interested authorities, will be called "Kinro Kenko Sho" (Labor Service Manifestation Medal). It will be granted to the workers and others in the service of factories, mines and other seats of labor specified in the regulations.

The medal will be given to those who, with a clear understanding of his service to the State through labor, are working to such an extent that others would do well to emulate them as models or those who have been killed or disabled in the course of their duties.

The same medal will be given by the Welfare Minister to those working in plants and mines in the homeland, by the War or Navy Ministers to the workers in Army or Navy factories, by the Railways Minister to those working in the plants under his supervision, and by the Overseas Minister to the workers in the outer possessions of Japan.

Music Notes

By ONAMUN-MAS

This Autumn's musical season over here forecasts several concerts and recitals of varied character. I hear The Shochiku Symphony Orchestra under the guidance of Mr. Meiro Sugawara is going to present his own "Symphonic Picture Scroll" called "Momotaro" (a very interesting nursery legend) and a symphonic drama "King David" by Honegger (the noted contemporary Swiss composer).

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Prof. M. Gurlitt will open their series of concerts with Mozart's "Jupiter" and R. Strauss' "Don Juan." Miss H. Tsuji taking part in Brahms Violin-Concerto in the role of a soloist. Dr. J. Rosenstock will direct the Nippon Symphony Orchestra (the leading symphony orchestra over here) in a series of concerts, which will be anticipated eagerly by the musical public over here.

There will be a joint recital by Mlle. K. Kusama (pianist) and Mr. T. Kurata (cellist) in the form of a "Soiree Musicale" at the Hibiya Public Hall on Sunday the 27th. September at 7 p.m. Mlle. Kusama will play a Sonatina by Ravel, a Nocturne by Faure and the "Children's Corner" by Debussy. Mr. Kurata will include in his programme, a Sonata by Debussy and the other morceaux will be from Faure and Ravel. This joint recital is a happy idea and I hope they will continue to give us many a pleasant evening in the future.

The most outstanding musical event of the Season, however, will be a series of Pianoforte Recitals to be given by Leonid Kreutzer, the eminent pianist residing over here. The whole series of Kreutzer Recitals will take place at the Hibiya Public Hall on the last Monday of each month, commencing from this month (September) on the 28th at 7 p.m., and until May next year. The opening programme will be a "Chopin Evening"; the both Sonatas, the 24 Preludes and the Fantaisie. During the course of the series, Kreutzer will play eleven Beethoven Sonatas, five major works from Schumann, three works by Brahms, selections from Chopin (apart from the ones already mentioned) and Liszt. From the French School, Kreutzer will play works by Debussy, Ravel, and Poulenc. From the Russian School, Moussorgsky, Skyryabin, and Rachmaninoff. During the series of these Kreutzer Recitals there will be three guest-artists who will participate in ensemble works. They are Miss Toyoko Tohmi (piano) with Kreutzer in the Rachmaninoff Suite No. 2 for two pianofortes, Mr. Roman Dukson ('cello) with Kreutzer in Chopin's Violin-Cello Sonata, and Mr. Tamotu Kinosita (tenor) in Schumann's "Dichterliebe" accompanied by Kreutzer.

Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition" will be one of the most interesting items among Kreutzer's programme to be played on his third recital of the series (November). Moussorgsky made a series of "tone-pictures" from the impressions he received at an Exhibition of water-colors and drawings of his great friend Hartmann. Between the Tone-Pictures, there are several Interludes, each of which is called "Promenade" (a theme with variations), supposed to be a musical equivalent of strolling amongst the pictures at the Gallery. Poulenc is one of the less often played composers, but nevertheless, there are some very witty and subtle remarks in his music and we ought to get more familiar with his works. Rachmaninoff has a more varied and extensive vocabulary of pianistic means than any living composer, and makes more concentrated use of it in a grateful fashion. Here is a "composer-pianist", like Chopin, who knows the instrument's innermost secrets and unfolds them in a fascinating way. Well, Kreutzer has selected a well-chosen programme and with such a distinguished pianist, the series of these Pianoforte Recitals should be a memorable one.

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INDUSTRIES BOOSTED BY CONTROL BODIES

Light Metals, Hemp, Coastal Shipping Concerns Given Firmer Foundations

The foundation of Japan's industrial activities is growing stronger due to the formation of the associations for the control of the light metal industries, the hemp growing and spinning interests, and the coastal service tankers, says the Chugai.

In accordance with the Key Industrial Bodies Control Ordinance, the Light Metals Control Association was formerly organized at the first general meeting held on September 1, at the office of the Imperial Light Metals Company in Tokyo with the attendance of Nobusuke Kishi, Minister of Commerce and Industry and other high officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Planning Board, Government of Chosen, Government of Taiwan, and a number of prominent businessmen.

On its first meeting the officers of the Association were elected as follow:

Atsushi Oya (president of the imperial Light Metal Company)—president

Iwasaburo Obata (managing director of the Imperial Light Metal Company)—director-general

Haruneshin Miyano (Director of the Japan-Manchoukuo Aluminum Company)—head of the planning department

Toku Takayama (chief of the supplies section of the Japan Light Metal Company)—head of the management department

Seiichi Sugimura (ex-director of the Imperial Light Metal Company)—head of the technical department.

Hemp Industry Represented

On the same day, or September 1, a meeting was held at the Imperial Hotel of the Inaugural Committee of the Hemp Industry Control Association with the attendance of the representatives of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and several hemp cultivation and spinning companies. The formal inauguration of the Association will take place about the end of September.

In the meantime, the Coastal Service Tankers Control Association is nearing its establishment thanks to the efforts of the committee members concerned. They held a general meeting at the Nomura Club of Osaka on September 3, when they discussed all questions concerning the control of smaller than 100 ton type oil tankers plying between various ports along the coasts of Eastern, Central, and North Japan. They also planned the establishment of the Coastal Tankers Transportation Company and the Coastal Tankers Marine Transportation Guild to execute the special duty which the coastal tankers are expected to do under the present conditions.

Metals Output Up

The wartime materials production increase drive, observed for the two months which began on July 1 ended with due success, according to the report received by the Mining Control Association.

A substantial increase was achieved in the production of all important metals, such as copper, lead, zinc, iron, etc. The drive was started with a view to increase the output of leading metals by 10 per cent. However, the results showed about a 20 per cent increase.

In consideration of the satisfactory results achieved in the two months, the Mining Control Association has decided to continue the efforts it exercised in July and August, so that the figures for the two months may be maintained for all the months to come. In this connection, the Association will conduct a study of the most effective measures to realize the purpose in view in cooperation with the competent authorities.

SUBSIDIARY FOOD BODY FOR KANTO ESTABLISHED

Corporation Will Control Production and Distribution In Area

As a subsidiary of the Central Foodstuffs Corporation which was created on September 1 as the exclusive control organ over production, distribution and storage of major foodstuffs in Japan, the Tokyo Local Foodstuffs Corporation will be formally established with a capital of ¥12,000,000 on September 14, says Domei.

The proposed corporation will exercise control over the production and distribution of staple foodstuffs within the Kanto district, which includes Tokyo, Saitama, Kanagawa, Chiba and Tochigi prefectures.

Bill Clearings

September 12
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	193,929	100,437
Balance	16,062	14,350

Future Engineers at Work

To a "Song of Vice and File" given on the blackboard, young mechanics are undergoing training at one of the numerous institutes for future engineers. Manipulation of the parallel vice and different kinds of file constitutes one of the first steps in mechanical training.

FAT CONTROL BODY TO BE REALIZED SOON

Commerce Ministry Issues Order Requesting Its Establishment by October 15

The establishment of the Fats and Oils Control Association has been considerably accelerated by virtue of the order issued Thursday by the Commerce and Industry Ministry requesting its establishment by October 15, says the Nichi Nichi.

In accordance with the ministerial order, all the commercial interests concerned are expected to call a meeting by the 15th of this month and immediately begin drawing up of the constitution for the association, organization of the office, compilation of the first fiscal year's budget, and start preparations for the inaugural general meeting.

As all the raw materials for oil are under the control of the Teikoku Oil Material Company in accordance with the agreement reached between the Commerce and Industry and Agriculture and Forestry Ministries, the Fats and Oils Control Association will be responsible only for the control of specified lines of oils and fats.

In order to secure close cooperation between the Teikoku Oil Materials Company and the Fats and Oils Control Association, the two organizations will be placed under the control of the same persons by concurrently appointing Masasuke Fujita, president of the Teikoku Oil Materials Company and Yoshio Shuto, chief-director of the same company, president and vice-president respectively of the Oils and Fats Control Association.

Of all the control organs specified in the recent regulation of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the light metal corporation has been already established, while the four textile industry corporations and the six leather industry corporations are in the course of establishment.

Fifty Years of Japan 1890-1942

(Continued from Page 6)

tion age of modern Japan makes a man feel preternaturally old; for here he is in modern times, with the air full of talk about bicycles and bacilli and 'spheres of influence,' and yet he can himself distinctly remember the 'Middle Ages.'"

The "preface" to this book bears the date "1904" but the book itself was written at an earlier date, being a revised edition of the one previously published. In this apparently tame sentence of 50 years ago Chamberlain unwittingly put a precious bit of contemporary history which it will be interesting to look back upon. It was indeed a time noted for the bicycle craze raging all over the civilized world, and for the prevalence of "cholera," "pest," and other bacteria-borne diseases, which, being never known before, were regarded as "civilized" maladies, a sort of premonition that even civilization had its darker side. The talk of bacilli in Japan was closely associated with the fact that it brought to world-wide fame the late two medicos, Dr. Baron Tanemichi Aoyama and Dr. Baron Shibasaburo Kitazato, the latter being the renowned discoverer of the "pest" germ. The learned term "bacteriology" soon passed into the idiom of the day, every schoolboy lisping it with a knowing air of embryo scientist. This single word, if nothing else, had done more than any lecture or treatise to elevate the medievalism of popular superstition into the enlightenment of modern medical science. It taught the people the risks involved in walking barefoot, in letting the flies share their meals, or the rats run about the house as harmless messengers of the Daikoku deity. Thus the hygienic and sanitary ideas of the Japanese made such an advance that when the dread epidemics, originating in southern China or India, arrived in this land in 1895 or thereabouts, they were combatted and arrested with comparatively small loss of men and cattle. The remarkable progress of medical science in Japan, coupled with the native love of personal cleanliness—inherited from the age of the gods—had made Japan 50 years ago one of the healthiest countries in East Asia, if not in the world.

Ominous Cloud on Political Sky

The "spheres of influence" referred, of course, to the ruthless political activities of the "Powers," of which Czarist Russia was not the least ambitious; which, if unchecked, would have made China a second Africa to be divided among those predatory nations. It was upon the eve of war with the Imperial China, or that part of China which under the dictatorship of Li Hung-chang, was being manipulated by the Powers, especially Czarist Russia, as it was revealed afterward. While the Japanese people were preoccupied with manifold wonders of the new era and enjoyment of many novel pleasures now placed within their reach, the statesmen had ample cause to ponder the unquiet signs of the times. The personnel of the first Cabinet (formed in December 1885 and continued for two years and four months) contained these great names: Premier Ito, Foreign Minister Inouye (subsequently replaced by Okuma), Finance Minister Matsukata, War Minister Oyama, Navy Minister Saigo, most of whom came latterly to be known as Genro. The Meiji era or the latter half of it was the golden age of the elder statesmen. They had some inkling of what was to come 50 years thence—I wonder.

Surugadai Plateau

The first detective novel I read, had for its hero, or villain, the arch-criminal whose movements were so lightning-like that the police were powerless to catch him. He went about like a fabulous Greek deity, his lower half made of wheels, and he flew with the velocity of wind. One found it very easy to identify him with a man on bicycle. "Sherlock Holmes" had not been heard of yet, and the book was evidently written before the bicycle became universally known, but it came to Japan rather late, after the bicycle had become fairly popular, and had lost most of its original flavor.

At the foot of Surugadai plateau, near the present Mansei-bashi, popularly known as "Megane"—Spectacles—after the two stone arches underneath the bridge, there was a swell bicycle club called "Sorin Kurabu"—the haunt of lovers of latest sensations—and there were several others in the city. One on top of Surugadai, near the Ochanomidzu-bashi, went by the humbler name of Meirin Club, and to this I belonged, not as regular member, but in the prouder capacity of juvenile coach to adult patrons and neophyte members. It was my earliest experience to earn wages, not in coin of realm but in the shape of free riding. And I mused on the future destiny of the Empire as I glided about around Surugadai plateau under the shadow of the proud-towering "Nicolai" Cathedral.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's closing prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	131.50	— 0.40
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	94.90	— 0.90
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	99.60	— 0.50
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%..	107.95	+ 0.05

MACHINERY AGENCY HAS VARIED WORK

Control Organ Opens Office to Assure Increased Production And Technical Efficiency

The Precision Machine Control Association, which was organized on January 10 this year, opened for business on April 1 with a structure comprising six departments, respectively of general affairs, production, materials, engineering, labor and inspection, says an article in the Chugai on the functions of the new body.

The bylaw specifying the association's work provides the following:

1. Collaboration with the Government in all matters regarding the production and distribution of goods of specified industries, and regarding the demand for and supply of raw materials, equipment, funds, labor, fuel, power, etc. required for specified lines of industry and also in connection with the Government's other specified industrial schedules.

2. Control over and guidance of production and delivery involving specified lines of industry.

3. Control and guidance over demand and supply of raw materials, equipment, funds, labor, power, etc. required for specified lines of industry.

4. Consolidation and establishment on a sound foundation for the organizations of specified lines of industry.

5. Matters regarding prices of specified products.

6. Assured supply of products and equipment for adjustment of prices.

7. Raising of technical standards, enhancement of efficiency, standardization of grading rules, and improvement of accounting system, and also formation of agencies for the development of enterprises belonging to members or a body of members.

8. Inquiries and research into specified lines of industry.

9. Examination of enterprises belonging to members or a body of members.

10. All that is required, in addition to the preceding items, for the achievement of the mission entrusted to the association.

Surveying the detailed description of the official routine of the technical department of the association, it is seen that the equipment and industrial technique of factories are to be closely inspected in regard to production in order to assure both volume and quality.

On the other hand, member factories will be urged to exchange technical formulae in the spirit of good neighborhood.

It is also contemplated that factory equipment and research facilities should be occasionally offered for the common use of members, and that strict examination of products be conducted in parallel with technical guidance by experts so as to assure increased production.

SPOT MARKET SEES NEW HIGHS SCORED

Optimistic Outlook for Industrial Japan Causes Continued Bullish Biddings

Reflecting the optimistic sentiment of general traders as to the outlook of Industrial Japan in parallel with the bumper rice crop this year, the Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to stage a cheerful scene of bullish biddings on Saturday, and prices of national bonds as well as shares went briskly ahead.

The long-term section was invariably rosy. Japan Precision Machine bounced up ¥2.20, Japan Gunpowder ¥2.10, Toyo Bearing ¥1.50, N.Y.K., new ¥1.30, O.S.K., Mitsubishi Electric Machinery, Japan Piston, and Niigata Iron Works, new ¥1.00 each.

The short-term section was comparatively dull with fractional losses sustained by the major issues, whereas the spot market witnessed an unusual festivity of transactions with new highs registered on parade. For instance, Japan Metallic Industrial scored a skyrocketing jump of Y7.00 at one bound, its new $4.00, Miyada Works ¥2.00, and several other wares bounced up one after another.

Saturday's closing prices of the major issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Stock Exchange, new ¥131.50, N.Y.K. ¥111.10, Kanebo Spinning ¥152.40, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥83.80, S.M.R. ¥73.10 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥89.50.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's latest prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Kanebo Spinning (50)...	153.9	154.5	....
Do. new (12½)	100.7	101.0	101.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	84.3	84.1
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50) ..	73.6	74.0	74.8
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	111.9	112.0	111.5
Do. new (37½)	95.3	95.8	95.3
O. S. K. (50)	101.7	102.2	103.1
Uraga Shipbuilding (50).	90.9	91.2	92.1
Mitsubishi Mining (50)..	106.9	107.4	106.0
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	73.7	....	73.3
Do. new (12½)	....	....	50.4
M'bishi Elec. Mach.(50).	146.4	145.6	145.9
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	68.4	....	69.3
Japan Beer (50)	....	....	....
Tropical Ind. (42½) ...	45.8	45.9	46.5
Sumatra Dev., new(37½)	50.1	50.0	50.8
Asahi Glass (50)	136.8	136.3	136.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	98.8	98.3	97.7
Manchou Tobacco. (35) ..	92.1	92.7	89.6

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	131.9	2.0	1.5	131.5
N. Y. K., old	112.0	2.1	0.5	111.1
Do. new	95.5	5.5	4.8	94.9
Kanebo Spin	152.6	2.6	2.4	152.4
Do. new	100.2	0.2	99.4	99.6
Teikoku Rayon. n..	84.4	4.4	3.8	83.8
Osaka Stock. new ..	70.6	0.6	0.4	70.4
Japan Steel Tube ..	67.2	7.3	6.6	66.6
Japan Oil	78.0	8.0	7.5	77.5
S. M. R.	73.9	3.9	3.1	73.1
Mitsubishi Heavy ..	89.7	9.7	9.5	89.5
Toyo Rayon, new ..	66.9	6.9	6.4	66.4
Japan Beer, new ..	52.3	2.3	1.7	51.7
Nichiro Fishery	83.8	3.8	3.7	83.8
Japan Fishery, new.	49.5	9.5	9.3	49.3
Japan Sugar, new ..	74.2	4.2	3.9	73.9
Japan Mining	57.4	7.4	7.3	57.3
Manchou Ind.	57.8	7.8	7.7	57.7

Second Axis Front In East Successful

(Continued from Page 6)

ly dependent on it for the supply of its war requirements.

Although the figures revealed by the Soviet Government enumerating its losses are heavy, it has to be acknowledged that the Red Army still possesses reckonable fighting ability, and that its fighting services are being replenished by the incorporation of recruits and newly-trained effectives. In addition, it is blessed with a vast hinterland endowed with rich material resources, which are being utilized as much as possible to revamp the war structure. Moreover, it has to be noted that with the coming of winter a lull is bound to occur in the German-Soviet war. All these factors disclose that the third Reich shall have to continue its armed campaign against the Soviets in a determined manner, concurrently undertaking the stabilization of occupied areas and the development of their resources for the chief purpose of neutralizing any Soviet attempt to interrupt the rear.

It would be reasonable to imagine that the Stalin Government is continuing its resistance against the Reich Government hoping, among other things, that the Allies would soon open a second front in Europe to relieve the pressure on the eastern front. So far no indication is seen that such an objective can be realized at an early date. Both Britain and the United States, owing to Japanese successes in the Pacific war and Italo-German supremacy in Europe and on the northern African front, are not in a position to undertake a venture of this nature. On top of this, they lack the required equipment and transport bottoms. Assuming that they are making preparations to stage a sudden landing on the French coast, it would be worthwhile to recognize the fact that the German command guarding the French coast has already taken adequate steps to prevent such an attack. Should the Allies attempt to set up a second front on the Iberian coast, they would immediately face a strong attack from the combined German-Spanish forces, and most probably they would be obliged to stage another "Dunkirk." Hence, it is inopportune to consider that Britain and the United States can open a second front in Europe at this juncture to help the Red Army in its fight against the Nazi forces.

BIG BUSINESS PUSHERS

Self-Educated Man, Araki Imura, President of Fuji-Koshi Steel, Visits Notables to Learn as Much As He Can From Their Experience

Araki Imura, President of the Fujikoshi Steel Works, is more of a self-educated man of culture than a born businessman, says the magazine Diamond on the ground that Mr. Imura's fondness of visiting notables is not so much for business reasons as to his desire to improve his mental faculties by enlightenment through interviews with men of distinction.

Mr. Imura never fails to come up to Tokyo a few times every month for the sole purpose of calling on men of note, comments the writer. He leaves the hotel early in the morning and spends a whole day in visiting Ministers, statesmen, officers of high rank of the Army and Navy and other leading men of the country, either at their official or private residences.

The men who take delight in visiting notables, claims the writer, are of a peculiar type, namely, they are talkative, take a pride in speaking of distinguished persons as their intimate friends and, in short, they "stink."

Man of Discretion

Mr. Imura is quite an exception to this rule. He talks little, is full of modesty and discretion. He never reveals the substance of his conversation especially if it refers to the war. To resist the temptation to spread news requires a good deal of self-control, particularly in the case of men who are in the habit of seeing notables and, consequently, are full of information.

There is one thing, however, Mr. Imura is ready to talk about and that is any comment by a man of distinction on the management of his own company. He would often say, for instance, that "General so and so told me that as my enterprise is of national importance it has a great future," or that he was told that, "As the quality of arms is a decisive factor for the issue of war, the every effort should be made to assure precision."

Mr. Imura has had little school education having finished only a casual private school course. He is well aware that he lacks what is called higher education and tries to make up for it in his own way.

This takes the form of calls on distinguished persons, from whom he can learn many valuable things. To hear of their experiences is better than poring over thousands of learned tomes. If their words are carefully applied to the management of an enterprise they will prove as valuable as precepts of good teachers. He probably knows this and cherishes the words of those persons of note that his visits are so many lectures in the course of self-culture.

Mr. Imura was born in Nagasaki Prefecture and is now 53 years of age. He commenced his business career with the Teikoku Sugar Manufacturing Company, later being appointed manager of the Chuetsu Hydro-Electric Power Company. Subsequently he established the Fujikoshi Steel Works with the small capital of ¥150,000, but the enterprise has made remarkable development during the last several years, the capital in the meantime mounting to as high as ¥51,600,000 fully paid up. The Works enjoys the confidence of all concerned on account of the excellence of its manufactures as well as for steadiness in management.

Two Advantages

Mr. Imura's method of enterprise has the following two characteristics:

(1) Employment of the newest types of machinery.

(2) In spite of the rapid development of the company there has been no marked fluctuations in the business.

The first characteristic used to be common to almost all enterprises until few years ago when foreign-made machinery could be imported with ease, but it is the second characteristic that we can find in few, if any, other companies. When a company is suddenly expanded, a large amount of money must necessarily be laid idle, which deteriorates the business and renders financing difficult. There have been not a few instances where companies went bankrupt on that score, but Fujikoshi Steel has steadily kept up its usual business turnover for many years past. It was in November 1928 that the Fujikoshi Steel Works was established. For the subsequent ten years its growth was gradual, but the outbreak of the China Incident gave considerable impetus to its rapid expansion. Today its capital of ¥51,600,000 has been fully paid up, while the paid-up capital as at the end of the latter half of 1937 was only ¥1,875,000. This means that in less than four years and a half the paid-up capital has increased by thirty times. In spite of this rapid expansion of the company's scale, profits have remained almost stationary at about 40%, which is nothing short of a miracle.

What has contributed to this wonderful success? The careful attention paid by Mr. Imura to the management side of his enterprise.

The Fujikoshi Steel Works started its business with the manufacture of machine tools. At first the products were of ordinary description, but later the company set its hand to the manufacture precision machinery, adding ball bearings to its items of products. Recently a steel manufacturing department was established with a view to effecting self-supply in materials. Mr. Imura is careful enough not to invest a large sum of money in any new undertaking at one time lest it should adverse effect on the company's business as a whole but to divide it into smaller amounts for appropriation stage by stage so that the non-working capital may be kept at a minimum.

Becomes Diet Member

Mr. Imura was recently returned a member of the Diet at the top of the list of successful candidates. It is anachronistic to say that financiers should not participate in politics. Today politics and economy are one. It is only proper that a man of Mr. Imura's calibre who is in charge of important war industry should also take part in government in the capacity of an M.P., thus rendering double service to the state. He is still in the prime of manhood. The writer of the article is not alone in his desire to see Mr. Imura grow even bigger in the interest of his country.

SLIGHT INCREASE SEEN IN TOKYO PRICE INDEX

The average wholesale price index in Tokyo during August stood at 557.3 on the basis of last index rating, representing an increase of 1.1 per cent as compared with the July index, the Bank of Japan reported Saturday, states Domei.

Of the 110 commodities surveyed by the national bank, 6 items rose and 104 items remained unchanged.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1942

General Nogi's Sacrifice

Thirty years ago today General Count Maresuke Nogi, conqueror of Port Arthur and one of Japan's exalted national heroes, went to his voluntary death. Together with the Countess who was his devoted companion sharing his fate in death as in life, the noble warrior thus chose to remain the ever faithful retainer of the Emperor Meiji to the end, even to following Him to the grave. This action, so typical of the spirit of the Japanese warrior who counts it an honor and a privilege to offer his all to the Throne, exemplifies the Bushido precepts of perfect loyalty and fidelity.

General Nogi's self-sacrifice was the remarkable but fitting climax to his consecrated career. In the Russo-Japanese War of almost four decades ago which was then a matter of life or death for the Empire, it was he who by his brilliant capture of the allegedly impregnable bastion of Tsarist Russia's power in the East not only contributed immeasurably to Japan's glorious victory but brought world-wide renown to the Empire. To him, however, the glory was not unmixed with ineffable sorrow, for he was keenly sensitive to the deaths of thousands in the course of this task. Great as were his own accomplishments, he felt called upon to make voluntarily the same supreme sacrifice for the sake of the Emperor that thousands of others under him had been called upon by fate to make. Hence the manner of his death which was the crowning climax to his career of complete faithfulness to his ideal of devotion to his Sovereign.

The nation today honors with reverence and gratitude the memory of this great exemplar of the Japanese national ideal. It is the influence of men like General Nogi and the ideals which he represented, permeating in varying degrees the lives and actions of all Japanese of all time, which keeps Japan ever strong and great.

The New Attack on Madagascar

It has been announced that British military forces have opened up a general attack on numerous points along the west coast of Madagascar. The object of the lawless and wanton attack is avowedly to seize control over the entire island.

The world was justifiably shocked when the British in early May suddenly attacked and seized the naval base of Diego Suarez and its environs in the northern part of Madagascar. The spectacle of Britain, supported by the United States, attacking the possession of neutral France, a former ally, was an act of treachery so low that even the previous Allied invasion of other neutral countries like Iceland, Syria, and Iran had failed to prepare the world for the surprise. But even that act of aggression apparently was not enough, so now the British have moved to extend their forcible control over the rest of that large and extensive island.

In its official explanation, the British Government states that it is taking this step because the Governor-General of the Madagascar has been following the instructions of the Government of France. In the eyes of Britain, this is a crime which cannot be tolerated. Apparently the Governor-General was expected to disregard legitimate authority and to take orders from the illegal invaders who had seized Diego Suarez. But because the Governor-General strangely remained faithful to his responsibilities and loyalties, the British have opened up a general attack upon his domains.

The American Department of State has also seen fit to announce that the latest British move is being made with the full approval of the United States Government. Of course, to a government which has itself just seized the Galapagos Islands and Santa Elena from Ecuador, the latest British move would naturally commend itself for its conformity to the American standard of international morality.

Both the British and the Americans of course pretend that the assault on neutral Madagascar is in line with the strategic military plans of their war against the Axis. But it is significant to note that every bit of territory captured by the Allies so far in this war has been at the expense of neutral countries and not at the expense of the Axis. What else can this mean than that the Allies are using the alibi of strategic necessity to extend their empires of extortion and exploitation by new acquisitions wrested from those least capable of protecting themselves? By this move the Allies are apparently determined either to force France to become their abject slave or else to goad her to a resistance of desperation. In either case the Allies are doing their best to see to it that no country in the world remains neutral and that all the world is drawn into the holocaust which they have ignited.

Churchill Admits His Failure

When Winston Churchill went to Moscow in the middle of last month, Allied propagandists tried to pretend that his meeting with Stalin was a sign of cordiality and cooperation. At the time, however, we insisted repeatedly in these columns that Churchill's trek to Moscow was a pilgrimage of penance to beg forgiveness for the Allied betrayal of the Soviet Union.

Now the cat is out of the bag! Churchill himself has admitted that he went to Moscow to curry Stalin's favor and failed. In an explanation before the House of Commons a few days ago, Churchill confessed that "the Russians did not think that the British and the Americans had done enough to take the weight off the Soviets." Although he did his best, Churchill went on to explain, he had a most difficult task trying to make the Soviet leaders understand the problems of sea transportation.

In other words, Churchill apparently tried to excuse the failure of the British and Americans to render adequate aid to the Soviet Union on the grounds of the Allied shipping shortage. No doubt that was one factor in the Allied failure, but the Soviet leaders apparently correctly surmised that that was not all. Churchill himself practically admits the secret fundamental error of the Allied calculators when he said: "No one in the last war would have deemed it possible that Russia could have stood up as she had been doing against the whole weight of the Teutonic armies."

This is a most significant statement. It means that the British and American strategists did not expect the Soviet Union to hold out anywhere near as long as it has. They expected a relatively quick Soviet collapse. Hence they reasoned that it would be unprofitable to send too much aid to a doomed ally. They had no intention of shipping their valuable supplies to the Soviet Union which they thought was bound to collapse. But they were not above instigating the Soviets to inordinate heights of self-sacrifice by giving hypocritical words of encouragement. They had no objections to the Soviets bleeding rapidly to death if while doing so the German danger was temporarily diverted from their own direction. And so, while pouring out fine promises, Britain and America held back their aid.

But Britain and the United States could not keep on doing this forever. They had to give some accounting to the disillusioned and irate Soviet leaders. Hence Churchill went on his pilgrimage to Moscow and Willkie is even now on his way. But of course their excuses and explanations fail to satisfy the Soviet leaders. Churchill admitted that he had hoped to establish the same sort of "firm relations of confidence and hearty cooperation which he had built up with President Roosevelt," but all he could say about the actual outcome was that his meeting with Stalin "was an experience of great interest." Naturally Churchill found Stalin to be a different sort of person from Roosevelt. Naturally a wise and justly irritated Stalin proved to be different from the simple and bombastic Roosevelt, Churchill's bosom crony in conspiracy. Naturally Churchill's mission was bound to fail.

Is it any wonder that Churchill has been forced at last to admit as much to a morose and dejected House of Commons!

A Year Ago Today

—September 13, 1941—

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

The relations between the United States and Germany were becoming tense as another American ship was sunk by an Axis undersea raider in the North Atlantic waters. The U.S. State Department announced that the United States owned ship, Montana, flying the Panama flag was torpedoed and sunk while en route to Iceland.

* * *

Fifteen crack units of the Japanese Air Forces this morning staged a brilliant attack over Sian, key point on the Lunghai Railway. Pouring explosives on the station, various military establishments within the walled city and others, they caused heavy damages. Columns of black smoke were seen shooting up in the air as a result of the devastating Japanese attack.

THE IMPERIAL ARMY IN ACTION ON THE EAST ASIAN FRONT
By
Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshiaki Hotta
(From Dai-Toa Senshi)

Why We Are Fighting

Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshiaki Hotta is a member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

"The Imperial Forces of Japan today entered into combat with the forces of Britain and America." At 6:00 o'clock in the morning of December 8, 1941, the electrifying news flashed to the people of the Japanese Empire.

With the combustion of the battle of the century, aiming at "the complete annihilation of Anglo-American power," Japan resolutely declared her stand against the challenge of Britain and America, the two antagonists of the New World Order. With patience and tolerance completely exhausted, she has taken up arms in a grim, relentless conflict which must inevitably shape her future destiny.

The announcement from the Imperial Headquarters, "War of Greater East Asia declared," aroused exhilaration and excitement throughout the Empire. Following this an Imperial Rescript declaring war on Britain and America was promulgated, decreeing that the annihilation of the Anglo-American powers was the Divine Will.

Simultaneous with the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript, the crack units of the Imperial Army and Navy, striking like lightning at various, wide, vantage points, were shocking a bewildered world with their brilliant results. What century, what country has known a challenge so daring that two of the world's most powerful nations should quail before its defiance! What nation has known the fearlessness, the recklessness of simultaneous, lightning attacks on myriads of points scattered throughout half a world's hemisphere!

The battle front in the Pacific extends 50,000 kilometers from east to west and 20,000 kilometers from the Arctic regions, past the equator, down to the South Seas. Unbelievably staggernig in size, the magnitude of the Pacific's battle area compares five times greater to the 4,000 kilometers battle line of Europe's present war.

Upon this great stage, set for a climatic struggle, the Imperial Japanese Forces, wth their fiery spirit of Yamato, in contemptuous defiance of death, have smashed the British and American forces on every front. Who else but the valiant men of Japan could engage in and successfully carry out this enormous enterprise.

Cause of the War

In reviewing the affairs leading up to the outbreak, the war may well be summed up as something that "inevitably happened," for it owes its origin to Japan's oppression by two overlording nations, Britain and America.

In studying the events which coerced the showdown in East Asia, there is neither necessity in going as far back as 1673 when Britain first extended her avaricious arms toward Japan with the pretext of opening trade, nor to the time, in 1853, when Commodore Perry forcibly opened the door of dormant Japan. There is need only of examining the affairs of 1921-22 when, with the Washington Naval Disarmament Conference, America and England in a joint Anglo-American policy started their oppression against Japan.

At the Washington Conference, when Japan was forced to concede to the disadvantageous naval ratio of 5.5.3, Britain and America, in an attempt to maintain the status quo in the Pacific, prevented Japan from fortifying mandated territories in the South Seas and other areas. On the other hand, excluding the fortification of Hawaii and Singapore, they strengthened their position in East Asia with these bases, eventually using them as the pivoting points in their intrigue against Japan.

Immediately succeeding the Disarmament Conference, the British Government unilaterally abrogated the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. In this alliance, Britain had only sought the overthrow of the Russian colossus. Since this had been already accomplished by the Russo-Japanese War in 1902, Great Britain, in complete disregard of the valuable cooperation rendered by Japan in her adherence to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, in the first European War, grasped the Washington Conference as an ideal opportunity for the abrogation of the treaty.

Nine Power Pact

Also in 1922, in addition to the preposterous naval limitation agreement, the United States Government, with further designs in China, prepared the Nine Power Treaty which Japan again was obliged to sign. Based upon respect for China's sovereignty and for territorial integrity and upon the principles of open door and equal opportunity, it was a measure meant to suppress the natural expansion of Japan.

On July 1924, an immigration law, discriminating the Japanese, was passed in the American Congress. The following year Great Britain planned a program for the construction of a huge naval base at Singapore, the advance base of British aggression in East Asia.

As time went on, to further their intrigue, they instigated Chinese militarists to encroach upon Japan's position in Manchuria, which had been established as a sequel to the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War, and secured by treaty stipulations.

This was the beginning of the Manchurian Incident. The shot fired at Luikiaokow on September 18, 1931 launched the start of Japan's fight against Anglo-American oppression for the "liberation of East Asia" and for a "new world order."

The two democratic powers, instead of keeping strict neutrality, continued to meddle in the Manchurian Affair. The United States' Secretary of State, Henry Stimson, made threatening avowals and intimated an economic blockade. Great Britain, on the other hand, invited America, who was not a member of the League of Nations, to participate in the Council session in October of 1931. The League sending a commission of inquiry headed by Lord Lytton, adopted on October, 1932 the Lytton report, which denounced Japan's legitimate self-defense as an act of aggression. With subsequent pressure brought to bear upon Japan, the Japanese people, indignant over the outrage, immediately withdrew from the League, denouncing the old world order. Later, in 1935, when Japan renounced the Treaty of Versailles, revealing her firm determination of creating a new world order, Germany and Italy swiftly followed suit.

Instigate Chiang

With Japan, Germany, and Italy rising to establish a new world order, Britain and America were forced to try, other preventative methods. Again they turned to China, provoking Chiang Kai-shek into mobilizing against Japan. Using this means, they hoped and expected to reduce Japan's power and to block the rise of the Japanese Empire. Thus, with events fomenting, the clash in the vicinity of Marco Polo Bridge launched the Sino-Japanese conflict.

The animosity manifested by Britain and America toward Japan in this hostility is limitless. In July, 1938, the American Government formally notified the Government of Japan that the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation had been abrogated. The following year, the Burma Road was reopened to increase aid to the Chungking regime.

In the meantime, her resentment against Britain and America steadily gaining, Japan concluded, in September of 1939, a Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy who also were striving to establish a new world order. The treaty fell like some unexpected thunderbolt upon the two democratic countries who made hectic efforts to split the alliance.

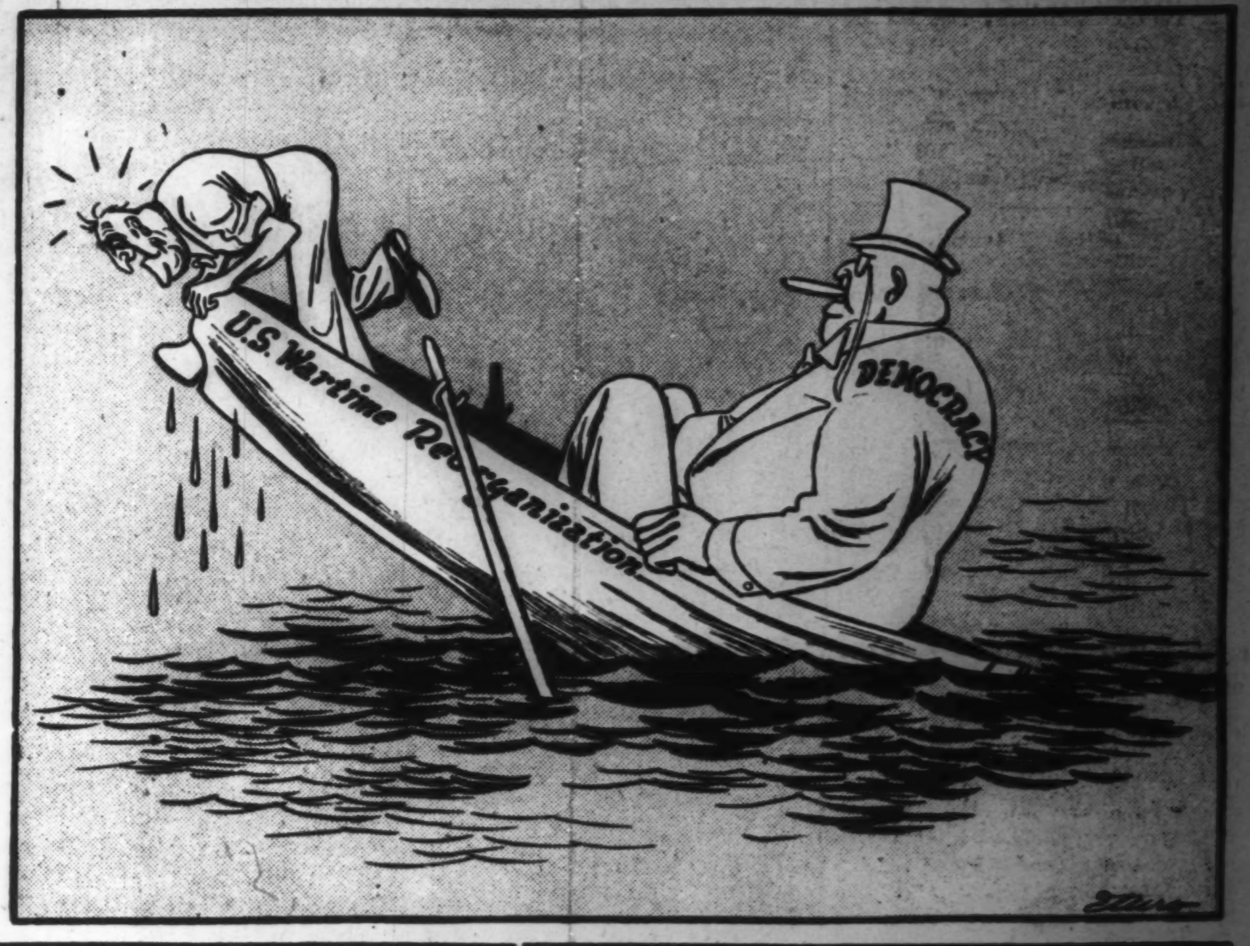
Their hostility toward Japan became more decided and emphatic. Starting with non-recognition of the Nanking National Government, they interferred in the Japanese-Netherlands negotiations of 1940-41 in Batavia; they froze Japanese assets in Britain, America and Netherlands East Indies, and placed disturbing, economic embargoes. In the meantime, Britain announced the abrogation of Anglo-Japanese, India-Japanese, and Burma-Japanese trade agreements and rushed reinforcements to the garrison at Singapore, America began strengthening her military establishments in Hawaii and the Philippines and concentrated a large naval fleet in Pearl Harbor.

Later, with these reinforced bases forming the nuclei, with the alignment of the Chungking and the Netherlands East Indies forces, the much-vaunted ABCD encirclement bloc was finally formed. To strengthen their preparation for war, they mobilized their troops in Australia, India, and Burma. Foiled in their attempt to align Thailand, they massed their troops along the Thai border, gradually tightening the encirclement movement.

Aside from such military threats, they attempted to bring pressure upon Japan through diplomatic measures. During their negotiations with Japan, the American Government submitted arrogant and insolent demands impossible for the Japanese Government to recognize. The settlement of their difference through peaceful means, thus, became impossible and when her very existence became endangered, Japan, forced to protect herself, finally took to arms.

The inevitable had come. For the permanent peace and prosperity of Asia, it became necessary to crush the egoism and imperialism of the Anglo-American powers, which for so long has suppressed world humanity. Until the day when their domination shall have at last been conquered, the War of Greater East Asia will know no end.

"The Trouble Is in Democracy, F.D.R."



FIFTY YEARS OF JAPAN 1890-1942

The Bicycle

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

II

The bicycle appearing in middle Meiji was but another vivid symbol of the new age of speed Japan was entering. The telephone and telegraph systems had already been installed, and the steam-propelled railway train was running on the Tokaido and in other parts. Now came this smart little new contraption—bicycle—to send home to every mind, adult and juvenile, the object lesson of the increased and increasing tempo of human existence. Such phrases as "conquest of space," and "annihilation of distance" had not as yet come into the vocabulary of everyday use. But such an idea was in the air. Everyone felt that both the meaning and manner of life were changing at a quick pace, and that every man, woman and child must be up and doing something—something important.

It may be suspected that this lesson of speed is not as fully grasped or comprehended as it ought to be by every person today. Nor is this a matter to be surprised at. We may remember that we, or rather our ancestors, had to live in a world of slow motion and untraversible distances for a period of 100,000 years or more, and it would be no matter for wonder if we should fail all of a sudden to live up to the spirit of the new era brought about by the intricate cobwebs of quick inter-communications. In the days of our grandparents one part of the world knew not what the other was doing, and it took years for a Marco Polo to travel from the West to the East or vice versa. Now, what we are thinking in Japan today may be thought in the uttermost parts of the world tomorrow, and what is whispered in the remotest villages on the other side of the globe is instantly announced in this country in a voice loud enough to be heard all over the country. We may not know the name of our next-door neighbor or what he is doing, and yet are informed of what goes on in countries ten thousand miles away. What does this monstrous anomaly and topsyturvydom signify? Many more years would probably have to pass before mankind fully understood all its implications.

Chamberlain on Bicycles

Fifty years ago the quickened tempo of life was dramatically symbolized by men and boys running about on bicycles, and it seems to have stimulated their thoughts in a far greater degree than we are apt to fancy it did. Today the "conquest of distance," and such like phrases have become the cant of daily life, no longer wondered at, or no longer inspiring curiosity or ambition. In those days it was a new idea, and the minds of people, old and young, were astir as never were the Japanese for tens of centuries.

The bicycle traveled round the world very quickly. Just half a century ago Basil Hall Chamberlain was writing in his "Things Japanese" the following sentence:

"To have lived through the transi.

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SECOND GERMAN OFFENSIVE ON EAST FRONT SUCCESSFUL

Soviets However Still Have Reckonable Fighting Strength Despite Defeats Suffered

By YAHEI OHBA
Special to Japan Times and Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

(Concluded From Yesterday)

Should the Germans succeed in capturing the oil-fields of Baku, 28,000,000 tons of oil produced there annually will fall into their hands. And this would automatically reinforce the activities of their air formations and mechanized forces. In addition, Germany would be able to intensify its air assaults on the British Isles and the Egyptian frontier, while the Italo-German naval forces, assured of vast oil resources, would be able to accelerate their attacks on the combined naval forces and shipping of the "Democracies."

The present second offensive appears to be directed toward dismembering the most vital part of the Soviet Union, which is fostering the war prosecution efforts of the Red Army. If the German strategy progresses at the present rate, the dismemberment under way would become a reality. It is an admitted fact that the efficiency of a modern army will evaporate, should there be no oil to feed it, because oil is the most essential material required for the purpose of maintaining the production capacity of all wartime industries and facilitating communication and transportation. Considered in this light, it is safe to judge that the Soviet Union, following the loss of the Don basin and the lower valley of the Volga, is facing an unhappy situation to gear up the potency of its war mill. Premier Josef Stalin is fully aware of the crisis confronting the nation, and so he is endeavoring his best to prevent the German forces from reducing the Caucasus. But now that the Reich Army is enlarging its field of operations in the south with Rostov as the base, it can be assumed that the fall of the Caucasus is dependent on the military showing of the Red Army, which is in a position to create a bottleneck, provided it launches a furious counter-offensive.

1,000 Kilometer Front

Before the outbreak of German-Soviet hostilities, the Soviet Union had in its possession large numbers of aircraft, artillery and tanks. But the progress of hostilities in favor of Germany caused it to suffer a sizeable destruction in mechanized equipment and airplane. Although these losses disrupted the prosecution of Soviet strategies, still it managed to hold its ground as best as it could. Therefore, certain circles are of the opinion that if it can reorganize its military structure by utilizing its full man-power and industrial resources, it would be able to continue its resistance against Germany for a longer duration. The recent foreign press dispatches broadly hinted that the Soviet Union is now preparing for a counter-offensive in the future by massing large reserves in the rear. Though it is not possible to predict how far the future plans of Premier Stalin would materialize, it may be said that the uninterrupted German victories are depicting a painful picture for the Soviet Union. At present the German front in the south extends over some 1,000 kilometers, criss-crossing Rostov and Stalingrad. Such a far-flung front is inevitably bristled with gaps, which might be utilized by the Soviet troops to stage an effective counter-offensive.

The Red Army has not yet won a single decisive engagement since the start of hostilities last year, though it gave some accounts of its offensive ability during the last winter. It may, therefore, be conceived that its fighting power has suffered a significant deterioration. In the Kharkov campaign, which served as a prelude to the German second offensive, Marshal Timoshenko stole a march over the Germans, but subsequently lost considerable men and equipment when the Germans successfully frustrated the Soviet counter-offensive. Close on the heels of the Kharkov debacle, Sebastopol, heavily fortified Soviet stronghold, fell within twenty-five days of the start of the German siege. Hence, the southward drive of the German Army should be regarded as its this year's campaign to reduce the important communication and material centers in the Caucasus, so that it can resume its northern and central operations to menace Moscow from all sides.

It may be mentioned that the success of a German Moscow drive is dependent to a large extent on maintaining smooth and efficient contacts with the rear line. If the link with the rear is disrupted by the Soviet guerilla warfare, the German command would not find it easy to make a dash toward Moscow. This is probably the reason why the German command is paying utmost attention to consolidate its position in the rear as a means to check the Soviet guerilla warfare and safeguard the interruption of communication arteries. Moreover, the development of the natural resources of the occupied Soviet territory will enable the German Army to prosecute prolonged hostilities with Soviet Russia. Therefore, vis-a-vis war operations, the effective utilization of these resources for war purposes is imperative for Germany to continue its campaign against the Red Muscovy.

New Opportunity Offered

Another point to be taken into consideration is the Soviet Black Sea Fleet. It seems that after the fall of Sebastopol it fled to the western coast of the Caucasus. In case all the important ports in the Azov Sea coast are taken by the Germans, the Soviet Fleet will find it difficult to select a safe refuge. The passage through the Bosporus Straits appears to be impossible, because of Turkey's determination to maintain its neutral stand. If by any chance the Soviet Black Sea Fleet is destroyed, the German and Rumanian forces would gain additional advantage to augment their fighting power, for then they will be in a position to utilize the Black Sea freely in transporting arms and ammunition, as well as products from the Caucasus and the Don basin. Similarly, if Germany can manage to dominate the Caucasus, it will be able to intercept the Anglo-American supply routes to the Soviet Union via Iran and Iraq. The so-called northern supply route via the Arctic Ocean has already been jeopardized due to the increasing activities of the German air force.

If the war situation develops in this way, the Soviet Union shall have to fall back on the resources obtainable in the region east of the Urals and the new industrial zone of Siberia. An unconfirmed report has it that the new industrial zone east of the Urals can account for 40 per cent of the total production of war materials in the Soviet Union, while another non-official source computes the production limit between 40 and 50 per cent. This means that no correct appraisal of the production capacity of the new industrial zone east of the Urals is possible, until the Soviet Union has become entire-

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